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VOL. XVI NO 246— BOMBAY, FRIDAY OCTOBER 5, 1928. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
18 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£55	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Sado Maru ..	5808	30 Sept.	13 Oct
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5503	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

VIA MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 Oct.	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10490	15 „	2 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
5th Oct.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
6th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
8th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
17th „	Ellore ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th Sept.	6th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

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WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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PRE-EMINENT among

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UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
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Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

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Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

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To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No.

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The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
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The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.

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NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.

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For particulars apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

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Address.....

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Bombay Chronicle

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MANAGER ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER CLERKS CANVASSERS and SUB AGENTS for a Ltd. Concern. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials with as 2/- Postage stamps for reply to Post Box No. 806, BOMBAY.
A R1217

WANTED—LOCAL DISTRICT AGENTS for ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LIMITED. Liberal Commission terms. Apply Post Box 689, Bombay.
A R1208

WANTED—An ELECTRIC ENGINEER for Junagadh Electric Scheme, thoroughly conversant with Mirrliss Diesel Engines and 3300 Volts A. C. current their erection and maintenance, must have practical experience of 5 years after college training Salary from Rs. 300/- to 500/- according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to R. M. RAJA C/O Messrs. Jagmohan Manilal & Coy., Kansara Chawl 2nd floor, Bombay.
A R205

WANTED—A MATCH FOREMAN with experience in erecting, adjusting and repairing Match machinery, and preparing Match compositions. Should possess capacity for organization and controlling a works as Incharge. Applicants are requested to state their age, and details of work done by them in a Match Factory. Apply with testimonials to Sir DAYA KISHAN KAUL SONS & CO., 10, Abbott Road, LAHORE.
A R1800

FOR AMBITIOUS MEN ONLY.—Start a business of your own with a capital of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 10/- and earn hundreds every month. It costs you nothing to have the particulars. Just drop a card. Dr. H. P. GUPTA M. D. (Homeo) Ph. D., Post Box 2032, Bombay.
A R208

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dadar Balsh Lane Calcutta.
A R30817

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. FREE ENLISTMENT concession till 25th October, 1928. For July result and rules enclose two annas stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE Ltd., Bombay 2.
L R1210

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HERNE HILL ESTATE, comprising of 2 houses, plenty out houses, private garden, area 10.09 acres near Happy Valley at Mussorie, healthy locality, well furnished, electric light and water connection. First offer above Rs. 60,000/- cash has it. Apply Box No. 2190, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
N 31168

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5000 PAIRS AT HALF PRICE.—Surplus Stock of Good-looking, hard-wearing, Double Sole, Chrome leather, Medium Toe, English shape DERBY Shoes sizes 5 to 11 Original price (Black) Rs. 12/-, (Brown) Rs. 13/-. OFFERED at Rs 6/- and 6/8 per pair (Satisfaction or Money Back.) THE MILITARY SUPPLY SYNDICATE (INDIA). DEHRA DUN, U. P.
T R1211

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Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF DUNCAN ROAD AND 5TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from the Executors of late Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or land with two big houses standing thereon, situate at the corner of Duncan Road and 5th Kamatipura Street, admeasuring about 900 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2990, New No. 9933, Old Survey No. 2155, New Survey No. 6407, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 540, 542, 1396-1399, Street No. 190-206, and bounded on the East by Upper Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Runchordas Tulsidas, on the North by the property of Goculdas Cullianji and on the South by the property belonging to the Municipality for locating fire-engine and partly by the property of Karamsi Damji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE FOLLOWING quantities of Sandalwood more or less will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below :—

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Madras Sandalwood	40	Vellore.	27-11-1928.
Do.	250	Tirupattur.	29-11-1928.
Do.	247	Satyamangalam.	3-12-1928.
Coorg Sandalwood	137	Fraserpet.	10-12-1928.

NOTE—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 by road from Coimbatore station on South Indian Railway. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on South Indian Railway.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities, apply as under :—
COORG SALES—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg. Satyamangalam sales—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore. Tirupattur and Vellore sales—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.

Coimbature,
Dated 25th Sept. 1928.
31171

SALE OF SANDALWOOD

ON 10th December, 1928, at 12 noon about 137 tons of cleanod sandalwood will be sold in small lots in Public Auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to:—

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,
Coorg, Mercara P.O.
31176

AUCTION SALES.

THE undersigned will auction, at Jeypore (via Salur. B. N. Ry.) on 8-10-28, commencing from 8 a.m., the right to collect the various Minor Forest Products in the Jeypore Estate for a period of three years. The estate is about 14000 sq. miles in extent and contains considerable quantities of myrabolams besides various other important minor forest products. For further particulars apply to

A. V. SUNDARAM,
Chief Forest Officer,
Jeypore, (Vizag Dt.).
31147

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1092 of 1922 (Jamilabibi vs. Aminabibi, widow and others), has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, 4th Floor, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land called Tareswar Oart, situate at Mahim on the West side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,558.50 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 206, New No. 144, New Survey No. 1|166, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 5578-79 and Street No. 55, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Soonder Gopal, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by a public passage crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by the land registered under New Survey No. 165.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1928.
MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
31174

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 7286 in respect of 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 507426 to 507440 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name PARMANAND KODUSING, deceased, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post-Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

DHARMIBAI,
Widow of Parmanand.

Dated 4th October, 1928.
R1215

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of 60 tons Pig Lead of the best quality, soft, and of a minimum purity of 99.8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must strictly conform to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1928.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
25th September, 1928.
31151

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of a Primary School with Care-taker's Quarters and sanitary fittings, etc., at Mustan Tank, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 12th October, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1928.
31175

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 73 of 1925.

KESHOOLAL RUPSINH DHRUV, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on Business at Zaveri Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOTILAL LALLUBHAI CHAWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Harkas Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

and

TOKERSEY DEVJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhandup Street, Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Assignee of the Decree in the above Suit and Applicant.

To,

(1) KESHOOLAL RUPSINH DHRUV, the Plaintiff abovenamed.
(2) MOTILAL LALLUBHAI CHAWALLA, the Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 12th day of October, 1928, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause (if any you have, but not otherwise) why the decree passed in the above suit on the 3rd day of March, 1925, in favour of the Plaintiff and by him transferred to the Assignee abovenamed, should not be executed by the said Transferee against you, the said Defendant.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of April, 1928.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Attorneys for the Assignee.
31177

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Pradhan and Pereira, Attorneys for Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar and Mr. Bholanath Sunderrao Navalkar the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Parshram Pandurang Mhatre, Jairam Parshram Mhatre and Ramkrishna Parshram Mhatre, last three being minors under the age of eighteen years by their father and Natural Guardian the said Parshram Pandurang Mhatre and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th day of August, 1927, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with buildings thereon situate at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1457-1|2 (half) square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of Collector's Old No. 451, New No. 4241, New Survey No. 1|1471 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 140 of Mahim Division and the Buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 4333 (1), 4333 (3), 4333 (5) and 4333 (7) and Street Nos. 693, 693B, 693D, and 693F and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulji Pradhan and Pereira, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Examiner Buildings, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

The Mammoth Motion Picture

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S AGE-ENDURING NOVEL.

Transformed into the miracle of the Screen

A $ 2,000,000

The Colourful and Romantic Drama of slave trade in South America in the Old Plantation Days, when Love and Friendship was ground under the heel of Lust and Hate

13 — MAMMOTH REELS — 13

(Note Change in the Evening Time.)

Book your seats to avoid Disappointment
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

7 STIRRING CONTESTS

including

MILTON KUBES
Champion of India
vs
JERRY FORMANEK
Champion of Czechoslovakia.

FALI MERCHANT
vs
CHARLIE TULKA
and five other Fights.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

AN EPIC OF BROTHERLY LOVE THAT ROSE SUPERIOR TO ALL EARTHLY AFFAIRS AND DEFIED EVEN DEATH ITSELF!

BEAU GESTE

A Mighty, Magnificent Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels of—
PERCIVAL WREN'S IMMORTAL ROMANCE

Featuring the Popular, Handsome Screen Star:
RONALD COLMAN

TO-MORROW

THE SEQUEL

BEAU SABREUR

Another Gripping Story of the French Foreign Legion from the Pen of—

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE SEASON!

ADOLPHE MENJOU
BETTY BRONSON
FLORENCE VIDOR
In

ARE PARENTS PEOPLE?

No; Nothing serious; It is to laugh And you'll laugh till your sides cry for rest!

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MARKET NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR—AWAITING BUREAU—PRICES OPEN 5 POINTS HIGHER—SHARP DECLINE OF 24 POINTS ON LONG LIQUIDATION—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT FAVOURABLE—LIQUIDATION MEETING TRADE BUYING—FUTURES 10 TO 6 POINTS DOWN.

New York, Oct. 3.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points with January 19.14 proving this level to be the highest of the day as it was followed by extensive long liquidation prior to the Bureau report to be issued on the 8th instant. Within 10 minutes of the opening, prices recorded a sharp decline of 24 points and January touched 18.90 the lowest price of the session. Thereafter prices ruled steady on steady trade buying and at 11 a.m. January was quoted 18.98. During the second hour prices ruled quiet but steady and at noon January was sold at 18.97. The weekly weather report was generally favourable particularly in the Central and Western belts and trading was greatly restricted. Operators are awaiting the next Bureau Report as there exists substantial differences between private estimates issued so far. The crop reporting Board has discontinued the publication of "par" figures and although conditions do not show material changes, crop estimates show a difference of about a million bales. This can be seen from the estimates of the "Journal of Commerce" whose condition of 53.6 per cent. indicate a crop of 14,751,000 bales while the Southern Product Co. of Dallas estimate the condition of 53.8 per cent. which is 0.2 higher than "Journal of Commerce" estimate and yet indicate a crop 13,820,000 bales. These wide differences at this stage are responsible for the nervous attitude of operators. The market during the afternoon was rather irregular, long liquidation meeting trade buying and closed at a net decline of 10 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 19.35c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 11 points to 18.65c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under the 3rd instant at follows:—

"Trade good buyers absorbing speculative liquidation."

Messrs. Henry Hentz and Co. of New York cable under the 3rd instant as follows:—

"Government report considered favourable, but crop reports generally unsatisfactory.

Reduced estimate of crop expected.

Liquidation has been large, but has been well absorbed.

Think market will gradually work towards higher level."

Messrs. Munds and Winslow of New York cable under date 3rd instant as follows:—

"Expect irregular market temporarily, ultimately higher."

Reuter:—Market was nervous and irregular, awaiting next Government report. Prices first declined on long liquidation and advanced later on trade buying.

December Highest 19.20 plus .05; Lowest 18.93 —.22.

January Highest 19.14 (at the opening), Lowest 18.90 (10-10 a.m.).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 3.	
October	19.08 —.10
December	19.05 —.10
January	18.99 —.10
March	18.90 —.08
May	18.80 —.06
July	18.69 —.07
Middling Spot	19.35 —.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 3.	
October	18.41 —.13
January	18.41 —.14
Middling Spot	18.65 —.11

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 3.

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	19.05
January	18.98
March	18.86
New York Noon Call—	
October	19.05
January	18.97
March	18.85
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
October	18.39
January	18.39
March	18.39

LIVERPOOL

SCATTERED SELLING— SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—WEATHER FAVOURABLE—FUTURES 11 TO 14 POINTS LOWER—SALES 8000 BALES

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points against expectations of 3 points lower in sympathy with overnight weakness in American Cotton Exchanges. There was very little buying power and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and at noon were quoted 4 points lower at 9.88 for January option. During the afternoon favourable weather reports induced scattered selling. There was Southern selling and prices declined further in response to lowest New York quotations. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 14 points. Middling Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.71d. per lb. and sales amounted to 8000 bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices remained unaltered and sales of 300 bales were reported.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet in sympathy with Americans and closed at a decline of 11 points, January 9.81 and May at 9.77.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled dull and in the absence of any buying, prices closed at a decline of 11 to 14 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 17.70d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. of Liverpool cable under date 3rd instant as follows:—

"Weekly weather report better than expected.

South selling."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool friends:—

(1) Slightly warmer. Light to moderate rain in East Texas and West Texas.

(2) Scattered selling The Southern Cotton Co. (Dallas) estimate crop 13,802,000 bales.

Weather Map: Moderate rain in the Central Belt.

(3) Our travelling man in the Western Belt estimates average yield of Western Oklahoma only about half of last year's yield, making total Oklahoma crop about 1,000,000 bales. Estimates Texas crop 4,500,000 bales minimum to nearly 5,000,000 bales, maximum provided top crop makes.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market showing better undertone on improved trade prospects and all-round reduction crop estimates. Prefer buying on declines."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.—"Warm, light to moderate rains. Texas generally and West Belt. Entire belt cloudy."

5-20 p.m.—"Weekly weather report Central and West Belt favourable. Georgia rains and low temperatures, unfavourable."

Private condition reports:—

Journal of Commerce, condition 53.6 per cent. crop 14,751,000 bales.

Southern Cotton Co., condition 53.8 per cent. crop 13,802,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 3. Opening	Closing
October	10.03	9.97 —.11
November		9.85 —.13
December		9.83 —.13
January	9.86	9.80 —.12
February		9.78 —.12
March	9.85	9.78 —.12
April		9.76 —.12
May	9.83	9.76 —.12
June		9.73 —.12
July	9.86	9.72 —.13
August		9.64 —.14
September		9.56 —.14
October		9.47 —.14
Middling Spot		10.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.	
Seinde Fully Good	7.10
Seinde Fine	7.35
Seinde Superfine	7.60
Bengal Good	6.85
Bengal Fully Good	7.10
Bengal Fine	7.35
Oomra Good	7.30
Oomra Fully Good	7.60
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Fully Good	8.85
Broach Fine	9.10
Broach Superfine	9.35

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 352 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 350|8 on scattered liquidation. There was some buying at this level in hopes of an early end of the mill strike and prices rose to Rs. 353. At this level again prices declined on some liquidation and after declining to Rs. 352 the market ruled irregular with a small business. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 2 points and registered further improvement of 3 points. This was reflected on the local market and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	..	353	8	0
Oomra D.|J.	..	322	8	0
Bengal D.|J.	..	287	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The Forward Market ruled quiet but steady and fluctuated between Rs. 353|4 and Rs. 354/ for Broach A/M. delivery Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	353/12
Oomra D/J.	322/12
Bengal D.J.	286

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.	
October	232.50—0.60
January	230.60—2.00
April	230.80—1.40

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Oct. 3.

Demand Bills	484.56

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 3.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
28|2-1|4 Nov-Dec Delivery Buyers.
28|3-3|4 Jan-April Delivery Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 3.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot	17-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot	0|8-5|8 Sellers

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	57	712	496
Central India	24	902	5,718
Barsi and Nagar		446	89
Hyderabad-Gaorani		557	342
Berar	184	3,969	2,734
Central Provinces	256	4,971	2,287
Total Oomras	521	11,557	12,464
Dholera		900	10,271
N.-W. Provinces	459	2,070	2 ..
Rajputana		422	4,567
Sind-Punjab			2,224
Broach		1,789	1,959
Ocompta & Dharwar		1,313	2,190
Westerns-Northerns	nil	1,359	1,931
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		109	5,839
Persian		30	1,224
American		514	16,722
Egyptian and African	594	3,939	2,394
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.			
Total		1,574	24,013 64,277

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

1st Sept. to 27th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,098	43,622	33,028
Japan & China	5,200	105,412	50,260
Coast Ports	100	1,393	1,503
Up-country by Rail		10,195	3,56
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		27,324	13,812
Total	6,393	187,046	1,02,171

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/ Lowest 48/12 Closing 48/14/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6/4-1/2 Closing 4/6/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/11 Lowest 54/10, Closing 54/12/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 3-10-28	1841000	2285000
Yesterday do.	62000	58000
Exports to date do.	1201000	1223000
Stocks at Ports 28-9-28	1013000	1727000
,, Interior Towns do.	474000	686000
,, Liverpool 28-9-28	687000	1094000
Visible Supply 28-9-28	2608000	4125000
Quantity in Sight do.	2983000	2942000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

B. C. RATE
T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1-6
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct.
2 Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Oct.
NEW YORK.—
B C. T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1|2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125-1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 122.1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138.1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90.3/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 15/16 3rd inst.
Shanghai/Londono 2/7-3/4 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 9/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 124.05 3rd inst.
London/Belgiumo 34.89 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.75 3rd innst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11.1/2 3rd inst. £4.4-11.1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 26-5/8 3rd inst. 2 9/16 2nd inst
Silver London Forward 26-3/4 3rd inst 26-5/8 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 3rd inst 57 13/16 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4.1/4 p.c. 3rd inst. 4.1/4 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 15/32 p.c. 3rd inst. 5 15/32 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 p.c.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 1-3/4 p.c. 3 mos. 3 p.c. 6 mos. 4-1/2 p.c. 12 mos. 4 3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 4.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/3
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-1.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1937 Rs. 97/6
4.1/2 per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 94/3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/13
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 110.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 16th October Sett.:—
3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/1/6
1945-55 Rs. 106/0/0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

3 Months 4.1/4 per cent.
6 Months 4.15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent
Money Call 1-1/2 per cent.
One month 2-1|2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. Continent sold. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market quiet and idle with uncertain tendency.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Bengal 286 D/J.
Broach 353 A/M.
Oomra 322 D/J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

200 Japan T & Co. Piparia 305
100 Do. Shegaon 260
200 Forbes & Co. Indore 260
100 P R Vakharoa Kasganj 302
200 K Vishram & Co. Nimbahera 280
200 Toyomankwa Khandwa 290
200 Sharaf. Coopar & Co. Bombay Press Broach 335
200 Birla Bros. Sawner 343
200 Arjan Khimji Nanded 270
200 Birla Bros. Wun 341-1/2
200 A Damodar Bengal 257
200 Bugsan & Co. Amraoti 290
200 Toyomankwa Ujjain 282
200 A Damodar & Co. Jamner 264
100 Gokuldas Dossa Akot 270
100 Birla Bros. Wun 346

STOCKS AND SHARES.

AMAZING FALL IN SIMPLEX

GENERAL SELLING IN MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

MILLS SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet at a decline ranging from Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 2/8. At the opening the general sentiment was rather nervous about the end of the Mill Strike and the morning witnessed the heaviest attack, with the leaders wavering under the persistent pressure in a way that made it appear a real setback might be starting. Resistance, however, began to manifest but could not continue and prices closed at the lowest point of the day. There was amazing decline in the values of Simplex shares on unfounded rumours probably engineered by interested parties. These shares some three months back were suddenly raided and to-day there was one more repetition of the same device. These shares opened at a decline of about Rs. 12/8 and registered a further sharp fall of about Rs. 50/, that is, they were quoted as low as Rs. 50/. Since yesterday's closing at Rs. 112/8, there was some support which resulted in a partial recovery of about Rs. 40/. At this level there was gradual selling and closed unsettled at Rs. 82/8. There was rather broad business with active trading. Buyers were not confident and believed that the effect of strike settlement is overdone. This gives a clue to the situation that the market is more under the effect of speculative activities hence requires great caution.

TATA IRON SHARES.

These shares opened steady and after scattered selling declined somewhat. At the decline there was some steady buying of Ordinary shares to the extent of about 1800 shares and one firm bought some 1400 like 400 Defd shares. The closing tone was very steady and all offerings were well absorbed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weakness of Mill shares had a sympathetic easier feeling in this section. Small declines are registered all-round and buyers were holding aloof.

TRADING.

E. D. Sassoon Ordinary shares were done to-day at Rs. 11/6. Kasturchand opened at Rs. 17 but closed steady at Rs. 17/8. New City Mills were sold at Rs. 95/ Laxmi Cotton shares were bought at Rs. 1695 Ahmedabad Prantij Rails were done at Rs. 910/ Pachora Jamner changed hands at Rs. 91/ Sirajgunj were realised at Rs. 93/ India Bank shares exchanged hands at Rs. 94. Imperial Bank (New) opened at Rs. 358/12 but closed steady at Rs. 361/4. Baroda Bank shares opened at Rs. 82/4 but done better to Rs. 82/8. Centras Bank shares opened at Rs. 24/1 and closed at Rs. 24/2. Andhra Valley Ordi. were reported at Rs. 700/ Tata Pov. eps were done at Rs. 515/. Tata Hydro Defds were sold at Rs. 111/ Punjab Cement Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 15/6 but scattered buying hardened to Rs. 15/10. New India opened at Rs. 22/4 but selling depressed to Rs. 22/2. Scindia declined As. 2/ after opening at Rs. 15/2. Tata Steel Second Pref. were in good demand which closed at Rs. 94/4 after opening at Rs. 93/8. Tata Oils opened at Rs. 31/8 but closed at Rs. 30/12. Bombay Telephone shares opened at Rs. 52/12 but closed As. 4/ lower. Telephone Debentures were steady at Rs. 58/ British Burmah Petrol opened at Rs. 4/13 but improved to Rs. 4/14/6. Nagpur opened at Rs. 515/ and closed at Rs. 507/8 Colaba Mill opened at Rs. 141/4 but declined to Rs. 1/4. Crescent opened at Rs. 156/4 and closed at Rs. 154/6. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 371/4 but improved to Rs. 373/12. Kohinoor declined to Rs. 222/8 after opening at Rs. 228/12. New Great were steady at Rs. 265/ Swadeshi opened at Rs. 480 but closed quiet at Rs. 473/12. Pubaney opened at Rs. 238/12 but closed at Rs. 236/4. Madhavji closed at Rs. 65/ after opening at Rs. 66/4. Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 255/ but closed at Rs. 252/8. Alcocks opened at Rs. 368/12 and closed at Rs. 366/4. Bombay Burmahs declined to Rs. 812/8 after opening at Rs. 820/8. Trams were steady at Rs. 151/14. Steamers declined to Rs. 278/12 after opening at Rs. 283/12 Bandis were neglected at Rs. 24/ Central India Mining maintained the level of Rs. 14/8 Indian Cements opened at Rs. 373/12 but were done at close at Rs. 371/14. Katni Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 262/8. Shivrajpur declined As. 8/ after opening at Rs. 32/8. Tata Hydro Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1116/4 but gave way to Rs. 1107/8.

TREND OF LEADING SHARES.

B. Dyeing (867/8) 866/4, 55, 58/12, 848/12.
Century (420/10) 420, 13/2, 16/4, 411/12.
Fazal (818/12) 816/4, 11/4, 13/12, 800.
Pearl (540) 540, 25, 28/12, 523/12.
Simplex (112/8) 100, 50, 91/4, 82/8.2
T. Steel Defd. (271/14) 272/8, 68/12, 77/8, 273/2.
T. Steel Ord. (76) 76, 75/8, 77, 76/8.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10,380.
Apollo (50) nil, 5/14
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 949/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 507/8
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 411/14
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 154/6
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 140/
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0.11-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil. 13.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 800
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2, 122-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4, 373/12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 252/8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 17/8
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13.1/2) 222/8
Laxmi Cotton (250) 75, 1697/8
Muhdowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 65
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) (yr. 30) 1,450.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Gocouldas (1000) 60, 1575
New Great Mills (100) 0, 255
New City Mills (100) 7.1/2, 100
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 236/4
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 523/12
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 380.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2, 83.
Simplex (250) 82/8
Sholapur (100) 325, 6350.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 473/12
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O, (500) Rs. 90, 2670
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashown (100) Rs. Nil, 366/4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 812/8
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4/14
Bombay Steam Co. (230) 278/12 a
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c 237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4/14
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100/1g Pd.) 11/4
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, 22/2
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2450.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 15.
Tata Construction (30) 4 64/8
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 271/14
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 94
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 273/12
Tata Iron (O) (75) Re. 1 76/4
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1, 52/8
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57|8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (19) Rs. 1-4 24
Central India Mining (10), 0, 14-1|4.
Gwalior Cement (100) 123-12.
Indian Cement O. (250) 371/14
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 262/8
Punjab Cement O. (10) 15/10
United Cement (100) 101.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 180
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 14 p.c. 905
Central Provinces (100) 5.1/2 p.c. 100
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 706/4
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 700
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 151/14
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 2.1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 136.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1107/8
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,050.
Tata Hydro Elec. (D) (100) 8 p.c. 116-1|2
Tata Power O. (1,000) 515
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

BAY DEPRESSION MOVES NORTHWARDS

MONSOON STRENGTHENS

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Bay depression has moved northwestwards and lies this morning over East Central Provinces. The monsoon has strengthened in Orissa, East Central Provinces and Malabar and has extended in East Rajputana and into Southeast Punjab. The conditions are again becoming unsettled in the Andaman Sea.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces East, Rajputana East, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occured in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab North and East, North West Frontier Province, and Hyderabad South.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Tavoy a half; Gauhati three; Calcutta, and Ranchi a quarter; Balasore a half; Sambalpur and Daltonganj one; Raipur one and a half; Kankar, Udaipur and Drosh a quarter; Kotah one; Delhi, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore Calicut and Gopalpur a half; Banglore three-quarters; Manglore three; Calingapatam one and a half; and Vizagapatam and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension in South Burma and into West Central Provinces and North Deccan.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the east Central Provinces and Malabar and has extended in east Rajputana and into the Southeast Punjab. Rain has fallen locally in the Central Provinces East, Rajputana East, the Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and at a few stations in the Punjab East and North and Hyderabad South. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and the Central Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Central India, the United Provinces, Gujarat and East Rajputana. The air is more moist than usual in the central parts of the country, Rajputana, Hyderabad and Mysore, and drier in the west parts of the Deccan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 107 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extention into the west Central Provinces and the north Deccan.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th October 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.795 inches (.066 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .693 inches (.066 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (1.0 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (0.8 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 187 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total Rainfall during the month 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 85.43 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Lightning at distances

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 4.10-28 Colaba Point 0.01" Fort 0.00", J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.42 Fort 119.55 J. J. Hospital 92.65.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 65.88, Fort 81.61, J. J. Hospital 67.97.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91, J. J. Hospital 84.02.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company) Limited.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 654/ per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 155/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 57/ per ton.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.).

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Oct.	Jany.	May.
New York 26/9/28	18.91	18.82	18.66
Do. 3/10/28	—	18.99	18.80
		+.17	+.14
	Oct.	Jany.	May
Liverpool 26/9/28	9.86	9.73	9.78
Do. 3/10/28	9.97	9.80	9.76
	+.11	+.07	—.02

A week of small fluctuations has brought little change in price but the tone has been steady as there is a tendency to reduce Crop estimates as it is considered that the weather during the month of September was less favourable than average. The weather during the past week has been more favourable. The market now awaits the publication of the next crop estimate which is due on Monday. Private estimates vary from about 13,800,000 to 14,750,000 bales but it appears the market generally is anticipating a Government figure of slightly less than was given a month ago. It is noteworthy that all the estimates are now under 15 millions. There is little doubt that the fear of a crop larger than this figure was the cause of the recent heavy decline. This fear having been removed a much healthier tone has developed and there has been sufficient trade and speculative buying to absorb all hedge selling. Now that crop possibilities have been reduced to a narrower range trade interests will be able to operate with more confidence and we look for steady markets with a tendency to a slow steady improvement in values as the weight of hedge sales eases off as should happen between now and the end of the year.

After moderate fluctuations local prices are about unchanged since a week ago. Our market was steadier on reports that the local Mill Strike was coming to an end, but so far there has been no announcement of a settlement. We understand negotiations between the Millowners and the labour leaders are continuing and it is hoped some agreement will be reached at an early date. A settlement should not have much effect on the local market as most Mills are well on the local market as most Mills are well supplied with cotton. A continuation of the Strike however would have a most depressing influence on local prices. During the week there has been moderate demand of ready cotton but during the last day or two this has had a tendency to ease off, possibly influenced by the approach of the next Bureau Report, but more probably due to the fact that outside consumers of Indian cotton have helped themselves freely during the last two months when our old crops were selling at a favourable parity. Export demand for New Crop Indians is still poor.

During the week unwanted rains in the central parts of the country were causing anxiety but the weather is now clearing and another large Indian crop is now practically assumed.

Indian prices for the next few weeks will probably move parallel with American, but once our Crop begins to move freely we are of opinion our cotton find a home will have to be sold at prices below normal parity, as practically none of our New Crop has been sold and there remains in the country a much larger than usual balance of last year's crop.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	295	.....
Bengal Fine	290	.....
Bengal F.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G	275	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Arvi Fine	320	305
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	275
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	240	230
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	275/85
Purna F.G. G.S.	285	275
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....	280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	300	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	275/80
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	340	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	320	.....
Cambodia	405	.....
Miraj/Sangli	330	.....
Compta Good	345	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Qwts.
Wheat	6,473
Linseed	4,150
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	274
Gingellyseeds	87
Poppyseed	9
Groundnuts	3,022
Castorseed	1,517
Rice	3,824
Myrabollams	846
Cottonseed	827
Mowraseed	612
Gram	2,755
Jeowar	782
Maize	190
Barley	837
Bajree	480
Coal	42 tons

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 3.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-10 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£18-10 Nov-Dec Shipment Quoted.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.
Linseed Bombay—
£18-15 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 3.

Cottonseed Bombay ton New Crop—
£8-12-6 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£17-15 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 oct-Nov Shipment Paid.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 3.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 26-5/8
Forward 26-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 3.

Bar Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 3.

Bales

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 8,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

October	16.72 —.12
November	16.92 —.12
December	17.07 —.11
January	16.99 —.11
February	16.99 —.11
March	17.15 —.11
April	17.15 —.11
May	17.27 —.14
June	17.27 —.14
July	17.34 —.14
August	17.34 —.14
September	17.34 —.14
October	17.37 —.14
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.70

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12/6-3/4
Jan-March per cwt 12/6-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12/8
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12/8-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 3.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 3.

Copper English Best Selected £68-5/8.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £65-3/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £20-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-5/8.
Tin English Ingots £221-3/4.
Quicksilver per Bottle (75 lb.) £25.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 3.

T T Berlin on London	20.36-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	29.64
T T Milan on London	92.75
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Prague	163.56

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe per 53 lb Cargoes 44/3 Oct Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—
44 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
Unquoted.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
No Offerings.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 3.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £149 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1/2.
National Bank £54 1/2.
Eastern Bank £7 5/16.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 3/8.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £52.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1/8.
Consols £55 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.

Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed
with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore pieces and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Proof of Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. O. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Just as good for
Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pim.,
Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
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The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists,
46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Adjourned general meeting of Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7.

Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha stage "Bharata" or the Ideal Brother by Subramanya Bharathi in Tamil in aid of South Indian Purse to Mahatma Gandhi for anti-untouchability work Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 6 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of Railway Workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Friday), in the evening, at 6 p.m., near Jamat Khana, Kurla, when the report of the Simla Conference will be explained to the men. Local grievances will also be discussed, and the resolutions portaining to the same will be forwarded.

POONA SCHOOL'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Ornellas School and the prize distribution of the School will come off on Sunday (7th inst.), at Nana's Peth, Poona, at 5-30 p.m.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 8th clinical meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the A. M. Chamarbagwalla Free Opathalmic Hospital, when Dr. V. D. Nimbkar of Madras will read paper on Phukoeriesis (Barraque's Cataract Operation), and will also operate on a few cases by the same method.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' WELCOME TO AFGHAN YOUTHS.

On behalf of the youths of Bombay, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and the Bombay Youth League will accord a cordial welcome to the Afghan Youths who have arrived in Bombay from Afghanistan on way to Europe to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge Building, Corner French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. A., will preside.

SRI NARAYAN GURU SWAMI.

At the meeting of the Governing body of the Tamil Arya Kumara Sabha held at Parel on Tuesday a resolution was passed on the great loss sustained by the death of Sri Narayan Guru Swami of Malabar in appreciation of the wonderful work he has done in saving the enslaved Hinduism of Kerala which was once styled as "a land of lunatics."

"EXPERIENCES OF A GREAT TRAVELLER."

L.-Commissioner is visiting India as the representative of General Booth. He will speak on "The Experiences of a great Traveller" in the Salvation Army, Willingdon Boys' Home compound, Sankli Street, Byculla, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Australia per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala intends to stand as a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal general election from "F" Ward.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held on Saturday (the 6th instant), at 6 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Sandhurst Road, when several grievances of the Staff of the Company will be considered. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers for the boycott of the Simon Commission are requested to be present at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Friday), at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, for distribution of leablets regarding the boycott.

SPORTS FOR NAVARATRA FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Loka-Hitawadee Sangha, organizing Navaratra Mahotsav at Dadar, sports are arranged with entance fee per item as below:—Open sports Re. 0-8-0; Adults above 16 Re. 0-4-0; Boys below 16, Re. 0-2-0; girls, free entry.

Last day of entry is fixed as 13th inst. Time and place will be announced later on. Those desirous of taking part in these sports should communicate to Mr. K. G. Vagal, 550K, Hasali Tank, Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Samaj the 3rd Elocutionary gathering (Extempore) will be held in English on Saturday (the 6th inst.), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Pratjan Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, when members are requested to be present. Mr. V. V. Rane will preside. Subjects will be given half an hour before the meeting.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the amounts already announced the following donations have been promised towards the Fund:—Previously announced Rs. 50,138-11-0; Mr. Govindnadas Jamnadas Narsi, Rs. 101; The University Settlement, Rs. 8. Total Rs. 50,247-11-0.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION BADMINTON CLUB.

Members of the Saraswat community, with friends, are cordially invited to witness the Annual Badminton (shuttles) Tournament which will commence on Friday (October 5) and continue up to Sunday (October 28). Matches will commence each day at 7 a.m. (S. T.) sharp on the Badminton ground, Gamdevi. The finals will be played as under:—Juniors Doubles on Friday November 2; Seniors Singles on Saturday November 3; Seniors Doubles on Sunday November 4. Special seating accommodation for ladies will be provided.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting will be held on Sunday, at 4-30 p.m. in the hall of the Antonio DeSilva English School, Dadar, to express deep sorrow at the demise of the Mr. K. D. Dhuru, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Those who knew and respected the deceased are requested to be present.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

In the Share market to-day, Jutes opened quiet with only a moderate business passing and as the session advanced the market sagged on a light bear pressure and poor support from outside. Coals were quiet and Teas were steady with a fair turn over. In the Miscellaneous section there was no future of interest. Government securities were quiet and unchanged. The following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:— 3½ per cent Government paper 73/7, 4½ per cent loan 1934 97/12, 1955/60 94/8, 5 per cent bonds 1933 102/4.

Railways:— Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 102, Saraserajgunj 95.

Jutes:— Adamjee ordy. 1/5 prem. Albion ordy. 520, Alliance ordy. 683, Auckland ordy. 396, Bally ordy. 325, Barnagore ordy 818, Belvedere ordy. 698, Budge Budge ordy 693/8, Cheviot 370, Clive 47, Craig 5/12, Dalhousi ordy 618, Delta ordy 678/8, Fort Gloster ordy 1075/8, Gouripore ordy 668/8, Gondalpara ordy 1385, Howrah 60/6, Hukumchand ordy 28/14, Kamarhatty ordy 786, Kanknarrah ordy 620, Lansdowne ordy 346, Lothian ordy 693, National 35/4, New Central ordy 734, Ornant 328/8, Presidency 12/4, Reliance 92/8, Standard ordy 540, Yaverley 9.

Coals:— Butra Dhemo 2/3, Gopalichuk 8/12, Northwest fully paid 33, Raneegunge 28, Sudemdih annas 9.

TEAS:— Dhunseri 1/7, Duffiaghur 14/4 Leda 140, Redbank 9/4, Sapoi 20/8, Teesta valley 40/8, Tezpore 10/10.

Miscellaneous:— Burma Finance and Mining 6/12 Bengal Telephone ordy 13/2, Bengal Iron 15/14, Britania building and Iron 5/10 cum div, Indian Iron & Steel 18/4, Marshall & Co. 3/3 Tata Iron & Steel ordy 76/4, Thornycroft 1/8, B. I. Corporation ordy 3/14, Ivan Jones 7, Tide Water Oil 13, Midnapore Zemindary 130, Indian General Navigation ordy 171, Carew & Co. 10, Murree Brewery 203/8, Debenture 5 per cent of 1928/58/88 Calcutta Demand Bank Bills 1s. 6 1/16 d.

The Imperial Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A. P.

POSSIBILITY

EVERY POSSIBILITY

Coming of a

"TELEPHONE GIRL"

GREAT MYSTERIOUS AND AMAZING STORY.

Let us see To-morrow
What She Reveals,
Before the Public Jury.
All are cordially invited.
For Time and Place
See To-morrow's
"Bombay Chronicle"
Under the Heading:—
"TELEPHONE GIRL"

DIKSHA DEFAMATION CASE.

COMPLAINT OF A WELL-KNOWN JAIN BROKER

PROMINENT MERCHANTS EXAMINED

The case of defamation in respect of an article published by Mr. Mahasukhlal Chunilal in "Sanj Vartman" dated 6th of June, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday.

The Complaintant is Mr. Jivatlel Partapshi, the well-known share broker and a leading member of the Jain community. The case being a sensational one drew a large number of Jain merchants.

Mr. Vikaji, Mr. C. N. Kanaga and Mr. Haribhai P. Desai appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kantilal Thaker.

The subject matter of the charge was an article headed "Hurry for Initiation;" Sacrifice of another to serve one's own ends." "The missing son restored to a poor old woman." The article appeared under the name of the accused which, according to the complainant, contained false malicious and defamatory imputations concerning him.

The complainant, in his examination-in-chief, said that the description applied to him alone. It was stated in the article that he had taken a vow before a Jain preuptor that he should procure him five sadhus in a certain period and that if he failed he would himself be a Sadhu It was further alleged that with the object of fulfilling this vow he (complainant) abducted one Premchand Mohanlal and kept him under surveillance and wrongful restraint with the object of prevailing upon him to renounce the world.

Among those who gave evidence on behalf of the complainant were Mr. Nagindas Karamchand, Mr. R. K. Motishaw, the Sanghpati of the Jains, Mr. Jamnadas Moraji, a sharebroker, Mr. Chhotalal Premji, and Mr. Chunilal Sheth, Solicitor, who all stated that the article referred to the complainant.

The charge was framed against the accused and the case was postponed to the 10th inst.

LATE NARAYAN GURU SWAMI

BOMBAY BILLAVARS TO PERPETUATE MEMORY.

Under the auspices of the Billavar Hithavardhaka Sangha, Bombay, a condolence meeting was held at Chuchgate Street to express their sense of the irreparable loss of their Guru Swami, His Holiness Shri Narayan Paramahansa whose demise occurred on the 20th ultimo in Shivgiri at Varkala.

Mr. B. Vaman Rao who presided narrated the life of the late Swami in a touching manner.

Among the audience gathered were Mrs. Suvarna, Messrs. Koelurker, Appaji Suvarna, Laxman Shetty and Appanna who also addressed the meeting, explaining the good work he had rendered to the poor in general and the Billavars in particular in South India. One of the speakers suggested that in order to perpetuate his Holiness's memory a marble bust be prepared by public subscription and the proposal was favourably received by those present.

It is confidently expected that the public of South Canara residing in Bombay in general and the Billavars in particular will help this project with a generous hand.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 4.

Previous Closing Rate	18.99
To-day's Opening Rate	18.98
Discrpnce	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.20
Difference	—.09
Branch Expectations	Rs. 353

LIVERPOOL.

London, Oct. 4.

Previous Closing Rate	9.80
To-day's Opening Rate	9.82
Difference	+ .02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.90
Difference	+ .10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

London, Oct. 4.

Silver Ready	26 11 0
Higher	0 0 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
	Unchanged

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Oct. 4.

First Settlement	60 6 0
Second Settlement	60 9 0
Third Settlement	60 11 0

HIGH COURT

EUROPEAN WOMAN'S WARRANT CANCELLED

MUSLIM HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT OF THEFT.

Judgment was delivered by Justices Mirza and Baker at the High Court in the application made by Mabel Ferris alias Bai Aisha, a European woman from South Africa, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing her to surrender herself to a warrant issued by the Resident of Baroda or to give bail for appearing at the Navsari Court in Baroda State for trial on the charge of theft of jewellery brought against her by her husband Akuji Isaji.

Their Lordships held that neither by marriage nor by domicile did the applicant forfeit her original status of European British subject and therefore the warrant was illegal under section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act which excluded European British subjects from its operation. Their Lordships therefore, discharged the warrant and ordered that the applicant should be set at liberty.

JUDGMENT.

In course of a lengthy judgment, their Lordships observed that the Magistrate had proceeded on the basis that the applicant though a European British subject by birth had ceased to be such by her marriage with a Baroda State subject.

A subject of a native State, proceeded their Lordships, owes allegiance to that State, but that did not oust his allegiance to the British Crown whom the State acknowledged as the Suzerain Power. It was clear from the definition of a European British subject in the Criminal Procedure Code that certain rights and privileges which belong to a class were conferred upon the class irrespective of considerations of change of status owing to marriage or any other cause. It could not be contended that a native British Indian woman, if she married a European British subject, would come under the definition of a European British subject by reason of her marriage. Nor could it be contended that a European British subject who has married a native British Indian subject had thereby ceased to be a European British subject.

On this interpretation of the definition in Criminal Procedure Code, their Lordships held that the Legislature had a similar intention in excluding European British subjects from the operation of section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act under which the warrant was issued.

DEFINITION OF "BRITISH SUBJECT."

Their Lordships then dealt with the point of the Government Pleader that to come under the definition of a European British subject it was necessary, not only that the applicant should be a European British subject by birth but that she should also be domiciled at the time in the British Isle or any British Colony. In their Lordships' opinion, the definition could not be so restricted. If it were so restricted, all the European British subjects who were domiciled in British India would cease to be such, since British India was not a colony. That could not be the intention of the Legislature.

In their Lordships' opinion, the applicant could claim the privilege of being a European British subject apart from any foreign domicile she might have acquired by her marriage. In this view of the case, the extradition warrant issued by the Resident of Baroda would be clearly without jurisdiction.

The prosecution had not denied that the South African laws prohibited polygamous marriages, and under such a condition the applicant's marriage with Akuji, while his first wife was living, would be a nullity. If it was a nullity the applicant acquired no domicile in Baroda State by reason of marriage.

Under the circumstances their Lordships directed but the warrant be discharged, the applicant's bail bond be cancelled and that she should be set at liberty.

OPENING OF THE SALAYA OUT-AGENCY.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Oct. 2.

Mr. N. R. Green, the Traffic Superintendent, Deputy Manager and Executive Engineer of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, accompanied by Railway officials, went to Khambhalia yesterday for performing the opening ceremony of the Salaya Out-Agency.

From Khambhalia (a station on the J. and D. Railway) the whole party motored to Salaya—a port about 8 miles from Khambhalia. The Out-Agency was then formally opened by Mr. Green at 11 a.m. in the presence of the leading gentry of the town and the Railway officials.

Salaya is not connected with the Railway at Khambhalia and the Out-Agency will thus afford to the public facilities in the shape of through booking of parcels and goods to and from Salaya.

Under the Clock

[BY "XWIPLEX."]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1928.

"Probably the most grievously over-worked phrase among 'Nationalist' politicians is 'the slavery of India'," is the grievance with which the "Englishman" opens an over-wrought leader.

• • •

Quite so. Quite so. The slavery itself of India has been so much overworked that urgent relief has become necessary and 'Nationalist' politicians should have no time to devote to phrases.

• • •

I pass the grievance on to "Nationalist" (this time the inverted commas are mine) politicians for their particular benefit.

• • •

The article? Oh, well it deals, if you "would" know, with caste prejudices and communal riots which "had been responsible for some 1,500 casualties in the preceding two years."

• • •

Isn't it appalling? Yes. "The total is appalling. Still more appalling is the reflection that the I.P.C.'s, C.P.C.'s I.C.S.'s and P.C.S.'s and its historical efficiency in maintaining Law and Order are of no avail! You (I mean Indians) ought to be ashamed of yourselves!

• • •

I am interested in Temples, Tabernacles and Halls of Worship, political and otherwise and was, therefore, eager to know what sort of new Hall Bombay had the honour to possess in the building referred to by the "Times of India" as the "Hall" of the All-India Muslim Federation.

• • •

I am informed that my expectations of finding a new, capacious building devoted to Federation uses save no justification. The Hall, I am told, is just an office and the Muslim leaders assembled there to protest in the name of the Federation of All True Worshippers of Simon were just five. They were, I am informed Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, Salebhai Barodawala, Mahomed Ali Allahbuksh, the gentleman who edits the "Ittehad", and was editor of the "Khilafat" and another gentleman whose Federationist ardour is very very temporary. What an assemblage of political talent!

• • •

Sir Austen with "movie" stars
Lunches with Fairbanks and
Mary Pickford .....Headlines.

That is like a real "Beau Geste" of a fixed comer.

• • •

I hope Sir Austen has combined business also with pleasure, so that his visit may bring Hollywood and Geneva, London, Paris, Rome, etc. nearer together in the interest of art.

• • •

Not that Sir Austen or his fellow statesmen require lessons in hyster—I mean histrionics. Oh, no! The Imperialists have nothing to learn from the Thief of Baghdad.

• • •

Nor need they any instruction, "unless they agree with it," from Mary Pickford or any other star about "registering emotions" at (a) the shortest notice and (b) little or no provocation.

• • •

He: "Of course I'd marry her tomorrow if it hadn't been for something she once said".

She: "Really! What was it?"

He: "No."

POPULAR MUSIC.

PROF. DEODHAR'S CONCERT

Judged by the crowded audience, on Wednesday night, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall Prof. Deodhar's concert may be taken as an index to the increasing attention and sympathy music attracts from the popular mind Prof. Deodhar's concert was preceded by a clever and varied programme of "magic" manipulation-glass chewing, poison swallowing acid bthing and the burial, for which Prof. Divekar is well known.

Prof. Deodhar's concert required, evidently, a place more congenial to Indian music than the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, without great precautions, the Hall is easily annoying to those sensitive to its imperfect acoustics and to the constant rattling of the trams nearby. Master Datar's solo, tendered with serenity and confidence evoked naturally, the applause it merited. He would have however, done himself greater justice in a place not as vast as the Cowasji Hall. Miss Shanta was equally confident and equally popular. But the strain on her voice, rendered necessary perhaps by the Hall which should have been of more intimate character, was, again evidence of the initial handicap.

Prof. Deodhar's new orchestra, composed of the students and staff of his institution, was listened to with keen interest. Again the qualities of music produced by the instruments were, due to the arrangement of the Hall, confused with the volume.

Prof. Deodhar's songs won favour from the audience particularly his careful journey through "Kharaj". He was ably assited by his colleagues.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who presided on the occasion, disilaimed any title to expert knowledge. She was, however, deeply interested in music. And, she believed that music would again assert the place and conditions it once had in ancient India, if it was regarded, as it should have been regarded, as a profession as honourable and necessary as the literary, liberal or other artistic professions. Her speech terminated with references appreciative of Prof. Deodhar's services and popular efforts.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

COMMISSIONER AND LADY DOCTORS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Medical Relief Committee containing the proceedings of its meetings held in August last.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the resolution of the Committee recommending the Corporation that the Commissioner's proposals for the bi-weekly attendance of lady doctors at the municipal dispensaries for the treatment of women be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Dr. Viegas said only two dispensaries were attended by Lady Doctors daily while the other ten dispensaries were not attended daily. He suggested that medical officers on permanent list should be asked to attend the municipal dispensaries daily.

The Commissioner pointed out that his suggestion was accepted by the Medical Relief Committee "nem con" and he hoped the Corporation would pass it unanimously.

The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation appointed Mr. T. C. F. Greenaway as Senior Assistant Engineer in the Water Department.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

LAST DAY LAST CHANCE

Madan's Well-renowned Production

Adaptation of Babu Bankimchandra's Popular Novel

"DURGESH NANDINI"

Featuring Well-known Screen's Favourite Faces

Miss SITADEVI, Miss COOPER, Miss EFFIE
Mr. DURGABABU & MR. RATANSHAH SINOR.

Beautiful & popular event of great Mogul's time also picturized in an extraordinary way—DON'T MISS TO-DAY.

TIME 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1928.

NEVER AGAIN.

The strike will end to-day. Bombay will be rid of a nightmare that has all but brought it to its economic ruin. It has reason to rejoice and its rejoicing will be shared by the whole country. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah has at last succeeded in his attempt to bring about a settlement. The settlement, however, was inevitable: for there is no doubt that the disputants had come to the end of their tethers and were only awaiting a gesture from Government to agree to put an end to the senseless deadlock. Sir Ghulam Hussain and the Government he represents may, therefore, well take the credit for providing both the parties the opportunity which they could have created for themselves but for their mutual distrust and amazing lack of faith in their own capacity to put their house in order unaided by a Government that has not been as enthusiastic and active in securing their welfare as a National Government in any other country generally is. However, it's all well that ends well. We shall not examine the terms of agreement, for the simple reason that they are merely a means to an end and have been accepted by both the parties. It is a great achievement that the strike has been ended. But a much greater acievement has still to be secured. It is to see that Bombay never again is confronted with another calamity in the shape of a strike of the character that has just ended. And this achievement is only possible if the Committee of enquiry performs its functions wisely, efficiently and with the due sense of the heavy responsibility cast upon it. Whether it does so or not will depend entirely on its personnel and it is for Government to see that the personnel is selected in such a way as to ensure an impartial, comprehensive and expeditious enquiry. The strike in its inception was inopportune. The Labour leaders who advised that it should be extended to all the mills recklessly gambled with the lives of thousands of men, women and children. The majority of the millowners had a strong case against a general strike, but as days passed by in their handling of it they displayed an attitude that was anything but prudent and calculated to hasten a settlement.

The less said about the Government the better. Their policy throughout has been one of callous indifference and supineness, except for occasional bursts of ineffectual activity. It is the strikers alone who emerge out of the struggle with the credit that belongs to stout fighters who, convinced of the righteousness of their cause, know no defeat, however great the sufferings they have to bear. Their behaviour has been truly heroic. Their non-violence in a prolonged industrial dispute which in any country in the West would have been attended with varied manifestatios of violence has been an object-lesson to workers all the world over. The public, naturally concerned about the industry upon which the economic stability of Bombay mainly depends, has not been sufficiently responsive to the sense of wrong under which the workers suffer and which kept them firm in their peaceful resistance. Now that the strike has ended it is the duty of the public to see that these men and women who have suffered so bravely and nobly are not betrayed as a result of the failure to satisfy their human needs by the rational and urgent reform that the textile industry must undergo in the interest alike of the employees and employers, shareholders and consumers of cloth.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S LEAD.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad has rendered a signal service to the Muslims of India by giving his whole-hearted support to the All-Parties' Constitution and by calling upon all Muslims to rally round the Constitution. He condemns the interested opposition against it by some cliques of rank communalists and in particular the so-called All-India Muslim Conference. He says that "after what has been unanimously agreed upon by distinguished and accredited leaders of all parties and communities, the proposed Conference of all Muslim parties is a bit too late in the day and will create unnecessarily a lot of misunderstanding." He specially objects to the hole-and-corner methods adopted by the organisers of the Conference with a view to pack it and divide the Muslims. These methods have also been thoroughly exposed by Messrs. T. A. K. Sherwani, R. A. Kidwai and Yusuf Imam, members of the Legislative Assembly. Referring to the "dishonest methods and underhand tactics" employed by the leading organisers of the proposed Conference, these three Muslim leaders say in a Press statement that the important preliminary meetings were held "behind the purdah, that original invitees like the signatories to the statement were deliberately excluded from the secret meeting held to consider the recommendations of the Nehru Committee, and that they were informed of vital decisions only after they had been arrived at." What is most amazing is the utterly undemocratic constitution of the proposed Conference. As Mr. Sherwani and his colleagues do well to point out, while the leading Muslim institution, the All-India Muslim League, can send only 20 delegates to the Conference without having any representation for its provincial branches, the one or two signatories to the invitations from each province can nominate twenty delegates from their province; whereas the general Muslim public will not be entitled to send a single representative. It is, therefore, a matter of simple arithmetic that the nominees of the holders of the "pocket boroughs", will swamp the Muslim League, which took the lead in formulating the old Lucknow Pact and in initiating the recent historic Delhi proposals. It is a clever, if questionable, manoeuvre by some reactionaries to usurp the power of the Muslim League and thus to disturb the happy Lucknow settlement. In a reply to the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Secretary of the proposed Conference, points out that the initiative in convening the Conference was taken by a majority of the Members of the Assembly and not as the Maharaja said, by the Central Muslim Party of the Assembly. It is a distinction without a difference. But the more relevent point is not who took the initiative but whether the constitution of the Conference is representative enough. The constitution, of which we have indicated only a few glaring features, is a travesty of representation.

We agree with the Maharaja of Mahmudabad that it is not necessary to convene a special Conference of Muslims and that, if one is at all found necessary, it should be thoroughly representative and should be convened by the All-India Muslim League after the return of its permanent President, Mr. Jinnah. We also agree with the Maharaja's view that the new Constitution concedes to the Muslims practically all the safeguards claimed by the League. An All-India Muslim Conference, if at all it is to be convened, can do no better than endorse the Lucknow settlement, which, according to him, gives the best guarantees to Muslims. It is, of course, conceivable that, subject to the general principles of the All-Parties' Constitution, improvements in details can be made in the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem so as to be acceptable to the ensuing National Convention. Such improvements are possible only by way of approximating the Lucknow settlement to the proposals of the All-India Muslim League. And for this purpose the League is most competent to take the initiative both at the National Convention and prior to its meeting. Those, therefore, who seek by underhand methods to discredit the League and the Lucknow settlement, are doing a positive disservice to the Muslims. As the Maharaja of Mahmudabad says, this is a fresh move, after the one in December last, "to divide the Mussalmans on this critical occasion and strengthen the hands of the enemies of our political progress." It is up to the supporters of the League and all Muslim nationalists to rally together and frustrate this manoeuvre.

HOLE AND CORNER AGITATION.

The "Times of India" features in its Thursday's issue the hole-and-corner activity of a mushroom organisation which came into being after the success of the Simon boycott. A six column blazing caption informs its readers that "All-India Muslim Federation reject Nehru Scheme". Who are these Federationists, where is their meeting place, what is the strength of their organisation? These are questions which have been asked before in the Nationalist Press and remain yet unanswered. We are told that "a Committee of the Federation" met "in the Hall of the Federation" and that it condemned the Nehru Report under the chairmanship of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. Who are the members of this precious Committee? The "Hall of the Federation" is the office of Mr. Mahomed Ali Allahbux and the members of the Committee who were responsible for this momentous decision were, besides the president and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawala, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of "Ittehad" and another Bohra gentleman. These five worthies have as much title to speak on behalf of the Indian Muslims as the famous Three Tailors of Tooley Street had on behalf of London.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

Not only past and present students of the Deccan College, Poona but the wider public in this Presidency which is interested in the advance of culture through the right sort of education, education which makes a happy combination of work and play, will appreciate the straightforward and stimulating address which Sir Leslie Wilson gave to the students of the College on its anniversary day. He paid a well-deserved tribute to this old and popular institution in Western India and the absurd agitation started sometime ago that it should be abolished is, we are glad to find, laid at rest now. This "friendly" wish of the "kindly friends of the College" seems, His Excellency remarked, "farther than ever from being fulfilled." There is every necessity for the continuance of this flourishing centre of higher education. It may be said that the social standards of its students are higher and poor parents cannot afford to send their sons and daughters to it. But this can be easily remedied by means of a larger allowance of scholarships to deserving students by establishing a fund to which Government and the old alumni of the College can make substantial contributions. We are confident the latter will seize the opportunity of commemorating the interest of a popular Governor in the College by taking the initiative in starting such a fund. It will be a very practical way of showing their appreciation of his interest in and sympathy with the institution.

THE NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

RELIGION AND POLITICS

(By Raja Sabhabhushana K. Chandy, Member of the Mysore Committee on Constitutional Reforms, Retired First Member of Council and Vice-Chancellor.)

II*

When I met Mahatma Gandhi a few months ago, I put it to him whether, for attaining democratic Swaraj in India, it is not essential that Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians should preserve their legal status even after a change of religion and should be allowed to live together as is the case in Japan and China; and whether as a great leader he should not make it his duty to advocate such a step. As far as I understood Mahatma Gandhi, and, speaking subject to correction, what he said in reply was that he entirely agreed with me that that was the ultimate goal, but that the time was not ripe for it. If this is what he said I beg leave to differ from him. It is quite possible, as I said in the beginning, for people to make a good thing of life and to attain greater perfection in their various cultures and religions under a strong executive which is not committed to the propagation of any particular culture or religion, and will attend to defence, police, sanitation and education efficiently, but it appears to be impossible to have successful representative democracy, and particularly, what is known as Party Government, unless the right of the people to hold any religious views they like without losing their property and their social rights thereby is conceded. In making this statement I am fully aware of the implications of Pinda and Sapinda, Mletchs and Kaffir, Christian and heathen; but if we look anywhere else outside India, where representative democracy has fairly succeeded, it will be found that people have more or less adjusted their religious prejudices with the object of developing a coherent State with no disintegrating factors. I have looked in vain in the Nehru Constitution for any such statement and if this proposition is put forward as an essential preliminary to representative democracy and 'party' Government the Pandits and Moulvis who are now so keen might recede; but it seems to me that any leader who is unable to accept this position as something that should happen very soon is unfit to be a leader of representative democracy. The freedom of conscience and free practice of religion that are referred to as the Constitution are what exist now; and are not sufficient for a common life in a country riddled through and through with communalism and caste.

IMPLICATIONS OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

There appears to be great confusion in the minds of many people between Swaraj and responsible party Government. Swaraj, I presume, all men want, but while Swaraj, except in the form of representative democracy, is not in issue, I am afraid that there are many Swarajists, who do not appear to have understood this implication of responsible party Government who are utterly opposed to any such conception and whose minds except in a common desire for Swaraj are either sincerely mediaeval or obscurantist, or merely political, that is to say, imbued with the idea of getting Swaraj somehow and then striving for communal supremacy or other forms that are very different from representative democracy. One of the most outstanding of all India leaders, when travelling in South India is reported (quite authentically) to have expressed surprise that there should be Brahmin-Non-Brahmin fissure in the South instead of Hindu-Moslem as in the North. If the gentleman, who is one of those applauding the Nehru Constitution, will sit down and analyze this remark of bis I am afraid he might discover that he is unwilling to split votes in the two major communities in matter of moment, and in that case unfits himself to be a leader of democracy. Representative Government is difficult in all conditions; it is impossible unless nationalism can be definitely put above communalism.

POLITICAL POWER V. COMMUNALISM

If this is considered to be too strong meat for the Indian people at present,

(Continued on pgae 10)

*Previous article appeared on the 3rd instant.

Notes of the Day.

Astute M. Briand.

Scenting the coming storm and its repercussions at Geneva the astute M. Briand who did not until now show any inclination to lift the veil of secrecy which shrouds the very private "understanding" between his country and Britain for an offensive war alliance suddenly veers round to the view that publication of the details of the Pact is necessary. But the burden of doing this he thrusts on the Baldwin Government. With his Foreign Secretary lunching with film stars at Hollywood and his strong man in the Cabinet, Lord Birkenhead, busy writing newspaper articles on divorce, Mr. Baldwin will have to tackle the problem of getting out of the trap cleverly set for him by M. Briand all alone. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the French Foreign Minister is quite willing to pass a receipt of formal acknowledgment to America for the Note from Washington and that he has no objection whatsoever to all manner of experts discussing the implications of that Note at Geneva "when the proper time comes."

Their Foot Into It.

On the eve of the great issue which the British Tories have to face, the issue to be decided at the ensuing general election whether they have any claims to retain the confidence of the country and thus to remain in power, the Baldwin Government have literally put their foot into it by the halting and hesitating manner in which they have handled the Anglo-French Pact mystery. That man of peace and the friend of the pipe, Mr. Baldwin, has many awkward issues to face, not the least important of which in domestic affairs is the increasing unemployment in Britain and the markedly decreased interest of his present colleagues in seeing him continue to be at the head of affairs if by some remote, very remote chance the Conservatives can sneak into power next May. But the immediate and outstanding issue he has to face lies in the domain of foreign affairs and his laissez-faire policy is likely to embroil Britain in a bitter controversy with America.

Lively Affair.

The next general election in Britain promises to be a lively affair. India will not, of course, be much in evidence as an election issue because all the three British political parties contesting for power have agreed to conspire and decide that the problem of safeguarding a subject people from the "danger" of asking for the "impossible" is one which should be no problem at all to any group of "responsible" politicians in the land of our self-imposed Trustees. It is only "irresponsible" people like Mr Fenner Brockway and Mr. Maxton and a few others, the very left Left-Wingers of Labour, who will think about India during the storm and stress of election times in Britain. The Tories will be busy safeguarding their position from the onslaughts of Labour which in constituencies affected with industrial unrest hopes to obtain decisive victories at the polls. The Liberals will be busy propounding a milk and watery programme "which is to sweep away all protective taxes and take the lead in the world movement for the removal of commercial barriers." This is a high sounding phrase which means precious little but its enunciation is sure to catch many middle-class votes.

Wrong Attitude.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar finds himself unable to participate in the All-Parties' Conference at Madras, until Mrs. Besant and the organisers of this excellent move to popularise the Lucknow Agreement "agree to adhere to the goal of complete national independence." This is a wrong position to take and Mrs. Besant administers to the Madras leader a neat retort when she points out to him that the All-Parties' Conference seeks to reiterate the Lucknow decisions "which embody the greatest measure of agreement obtainable by leaders belonging to many organised parties." Supporting the Lucknow decisions does not preclude Congressmen from advocating independence. By adopting a separatist and obstructive attitude Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar does a great disservice to the cause of that political unity in the country which, we presume, he too desires to promote.

The Need For Caution.

We gladly publish elsewhere letters signed by several prominent citizens of Broach and Mr. Chandulal Desai, the leading Congressman of the District, contradicting the statement made by Mr. Amritlal Seth regarding the alleged communal tension in that City and the likelihood of a fracas on the 7th instant. We have no doubt Mr. Amritlal Seth was actuated by the best of motives but he was evidently carried away by the excitement of the moment created by the unhappy events at Godhra and Surat. Nevertheless, as the signatories of the letter rightly point out, responsible persons like him are expected to verify facts before they make statements likely to create apprehension in the public mind and trouble where there is none.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM

COME OUT OF YOUR SHELL

(BY JOACHIM ALVA.)

It is a truism to assert that Indian Christians do not freely and frequently mix with people of other communities. Professional occupations or other peculiar circumstances may force them to meet their fellow-countrymen. But for the most part they are inclined to hover about their own gatherings, and thus stand confined to these narrow limits. Educated as I have been in two Jesuit colleges, manned successively by Italians and Spaniards in two different provinces, I make bold to say without the least hesitation that Catholic and Protestant students to a large extent associate with students of their own community, and have seldom displayed that spirit of confraternity and 'esprit de corps" with the students of sister communities. There have been striking exceptions, but how many Catholic and Protestant students can say conscientiously, hand on heart, that the circle of their friends and acquaintances amongst non-Christian students is much wider than that from their own respective communities?

KEEPING TO THEMSELVES.

There is no running away from the fact that our friendly intercourse in the past with persons from the sister communities is not in any manner worth commending. Is fostering of the most cordial relations with non-Christians, incompatible with maintaining the ties of fellowship with men from our own community? Never. Christians must come out of their shells, and take an increasing share in the spreading of the most pleasant associations and attachments among men and women of all communities. Our social gatherings must not be narrowed down within the limits of persons from our own communal ranks, but we must throw open the hitherto barred doors of our festive occasions to all, irrespective of class or creeds, though no doubt reactionaries there will be, who will fret and fume at this exceedingly simple and practical proposal on some imaginary barrier—possibly that of a common dancing-hall. I can say with perfect knowledge of certain happenings in high-placed Christian institutions, that while the various bodies of non-Christian students have most cordially extended their hand of fellowship by inviting us to their gatherings, our Catholic bodies have miserably failed to respond to their extremely generous spirit—perhaps due to the fiat and caprice of high-handed authority, with the result that unfortunate misunderstandings have been created in the minds of our Hindu, Mussalman and Parsi friends.

SOCIAL SERVICE FOR ALL.

There is one more aspect of the same question. Christians must ungrudgingly render social service to non-Christians. True it is there are crying needs in our own community which have to be looked to first, and may occupy our immediate attention. But is it too much to hope that we must spare time, energy and a few of our coins too for those who can afford to part with them, for manifesting our genuine feelings of sympathy and kindness unto our needy and distressed non-Christian brethren? There is illimitable scope for social work amongst Indians of all sects and communities, and surely, Christians can find a little time to be engaged in teaching the illiterate labourers, inculcating principles of hygiene and sanitation, raising help for poor students, aiding the rescued and fallen, to name only a few aspects of social service. Our unalloyed contribution towards the advancement of the social status of our sister communities will remove the stain cast on us that we are exclusive and selfish in our philanthropic undertakings and thus establish good and amicable understanding amongst all. Social service is the paramount and indispensable item in the programme of national service, and the surest way to our achieving the aims of the latter is to fulfil the obligations imposed upon us by our social instincts.

There is yet hope of our regeneration, as the Christian youth is not in a mood to brook the prolongation of this denationalised tendency and is determined to wrest its freedom so long held in bondage by the conservative forces of the older generation. The younger generation is cast in a remarkably different mould from their sacred elders. The larger the number of opportunities for coming into contact with non-Christian friends, which after all can be created by ourselves, the greater will be the harmony, concord and amity that will prevail amongst them and ourselves to the mutual benefit of both, which will at once lift the veil of distrust, suspicion and ignorance.

JOIN THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

One thing more to be mentioned and that is, the most essential thing to be fulfilled in our process of being rightly directed into the current of Nationalism. Hitherto Indian Christians have deliberately or indeliberately remained severely aloof from the Indian National Congress, with a few conspicuous exceptions like the Joseph Brothers (George and Pothan Joseph), Ignatius of Cochin, Saldanha from Mangalore, Chetty

(Continued on page 11).

TEXTILE STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF AT LAST

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

March 1927 Wages To Be Paid During Interval.

MILLS WILL OPEN TO-MORROW.

Share-brokers surround Secretariat to get News.

The long-drawn out struggle between the Mill-owners and the Mill operatives has at last been terminated.

Both the sides are agreed to the Government's proposal of a Committee of three members to be appointed by Government to go into the whole question of standardisation and the workers' 17 demands.

It has been decided to call off the strike to-morrow (Saturday) when the mills will be opened and the men will be paid March 1927 wages pending the inquiry by the Committee.

Sir Gulam Hussein's offices in bringing about this settlement have been much appreciated.

The long drawn out mill strike has been called off at last.

The mill strike which for the last six months has created deadlock in the textile industry of the city of Bombay, has not only ended but ended in a manner which does not throw discredit on either party to the dispute. After all the unflinching devotion of the textile workers to the cause which was so dear to their hearts, their dogged determination to continue the struggle on to a success, their manifold sacrifices and above all their privations for so long a period, have not gone in vain.

MILLS TO OPEN ON SATURDAY.

The Conference between the representatives of Mill-owners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee, which was called by Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the General Member of the Bombay Government, has succeeded in bringing the unfortunate strike to an end. The news that all the mills in Bombay which are at present on strike will be re-opened on Saturday will, no doubt bring a sigh of relief to the people of this Presidency.

The Joint Conference, which by the way was the third of its kind, was held at the Secretariat in the Committee room on Thursday noon in an atmosphere which was surcharged with deep suspense and high-strung expectancy. The first two conferences having unfortunately broken up, the situation was not so very hopeful yesterday when the Conference began its proceedings. Whatever the representatives of both the parties might aver, their faces, when they came to the Secretariat to attend the Conference, pretty clearly betrayed the fact that they were all anxious to get out of the impasse at any cost.

The Conference started its work exactly at 12-30 noon and went on till 7 in the evening. For over six hours at a stretch except for a short tea recess the proceedings of the Conference were in full swing and, no doubt, they were extremely animated. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah presided over the joint deliberations.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

The agreement that was reached in the and as a result of a frank and heated discussion, is summarised in the following press note which is officially issued through the Director of Information.

1. A committee of three members to be appointed by Government.

2. Terms of reference—

(a) Whether the amended scheme of a standardized schedule of rates and of a standardized muster prepared by the Mill-owners' Association, and also the scheme prepared by the Strike Committee is fair and reasonable.

(b) Whether the 17 demands advanced by the Strike Committee are fair and reasonable asd to what extent, if any, they should be met.

(c) Whether the Standing Orders for operatives as amended and presented by the Mill-owners' Association on the 4th October 1928 are fair and reasonable.

(3.) (a) Work to be resumed on the basis that for the period between the calling off of the strike and the publication of the Report of the Committee, the rates and wages of March 1927 should be paid provided that in those mills in the Sassoon group, the Finlay group and the Kohinoor which now work on a revised system, the rates and wages of March 1928 shall be paid in the Spinning Departments only, and in the following mills the rates of March 1928 in the "Weaving Department";—

(a) The Manchester Mill;
(b) The Apollo Mill; and
(c) The Meyer Sassoon Mill.

(b) The question of musters shall not arise.

(4.) Advances as detailed below to be given to operatives weekly after resumption of work for the rest of October and subsequently fortnightly till the end of November. No advances to be paid from 1st of December from which date monthly wages will be paid as usual.

Adjustments of pay for October will be paid on 11th November and adjustments for the month of November to be paid on 15th December 1928.

SCALE OF ADVANCES.

Doffer boys, Reachers and Female piece workers Re. 0-12-0 per day.

Blow Room, Card Room, Strippers, Grinders Card Tenters Re. 1-0-0 per day.

Drawing Tenters, Slubbing, Inter Roving Rs. 1-4-0 per day.

Spinning Side Boys and Tarwallas Re. 1-0-0 per day.

Warehousemen Re. 1-0-0 per day.

Warping, Sizing, Drawers, Weavers Rs. 1-8-0 per day.

Operatives not provided for in this list to receive 7/8ths of the rates agreed to above (including allowances).

(5.) Any dispute arising out of the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred for decision to the Committee to be appointed.

(6.) Work to be resumed on Saturday, October 6, 1928.

As on previous two occasions, the proceedings of the Conference, were held in camera.

SHARE-BROKERS BESIEGE SECRETARIAT.

While the pourparlers were in progress behind closed doors in the Committee-room of the Secretariat a number of share-brokers came to the corridor to get even a glimpse of the deliberations and were eargely enquiring about the result of the Conference.

The Conference was a representative one. The mill-owners were represented by Mr. J. B. Petit, the Chairman of the Association, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Joseph Kay, Sir Mammohandas Ramji, Sir Fazalbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla and Mr. H. H. Sawyer. The strikers were represented by Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. B. F. Bradley, Mr. A. Alwe, Mr. Godse, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala asd Mr. S. S. Mirajkar.

The new standardisation rules were once again discussed 'Ad nauscam' and the discussion took quite a good deal of precious time of the Conference. The rules regarding (1) the playing off of works in cases of emergency such as fire, plague, trade depression etc; (2) giving one month's notice before quitting the job or asking to quit it and(3) the forfeiture of wages for long absences, proved to be a hard bone of contention with the result that all those three rules were rescinded by common agreement. The contention of the labour representatives was that workers being poor people they could not be expected to be in a position to forfeit a month's wages in case they had to leave their jobs without proper notice. Sir Ghulam Hussain proposed a 'via media' and brought down the notice period to a week in the case of workers; but that was not also agreed to by labour representatives and in the end it was naturally agreed that the contentious rules should be dropped. Towards the fag end of the day, a heated controversy ensued on the wage cut in the case of weavers. The mill-owners began with their 7-1/2 per cent cut and the labour representatives started from their irreducible 'nil'. This tug of war went on for quite a length of time, but neither party seemed disposed to yield.

The Labour representatives would possibly have agreed to a cut of 3-1/2 per cent as their maximum but the owners would not move even an inch from their position. They would have their 7-1/2 per cent cut and nothing less. The representatives of each party deliberated separately for a while, but no agreement could be reached. A stage had been almost reached when it was not unlikely that the negotiations might have broken up at any momemt had it not been for the extraordinary precaution exercised by Sir Ghulam Hussain at the right time and in the right manner. It is understood that it was he who first suggested that the whole question should be referred to Government enquiry. The suggestion was well received by both the parties and after a heated discussion the happy agreement was arrived at.

CHARACTERISTIC MISREPRESENTATION.

The "Indian National Herald" publishes a garbled account of the informal discussions which took place in the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Wednesday when the prominent representatives of the Strike Committee were invited to tea. It suggests that the meeting was "one of the several attempts made by the Millowners to trap the workers' representatives" and intimates that Mr. Belgamwala was "another decoy of Cotton magnates." The misrepresentations of facts and the insinuation are characterstic of the controversial methods adopted by the "Herald". The meeting was purely informal and was not inspired by the millowners.

SHANGHAI POSTAL STRIKE CONTINUES.

NON-CHINESE SCOUTS AS "BLACKLEGS."

TIENSTIN POSTMEN FOLLOW SUIT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Shanghai—Mails are accumulating owing to the staff being inadequate for due to the postal strike. A portion of the staff is working in a state of fear owing to the threats by the strikers.

The non-Chinese Boy Scouts are de-Yugo-Slav Foreign Minister regarding livering letters Fears of reprisals anlon prevent the Chinese authorities from replacing the strikers.

The Tientsin postmen have struck work in sympathy. Peking postal workers have sent an ultimatum to the Government making demands somewhat similar to those made by Shangahi postal strikers.—Reuter.

ENGLISH NURSE AND MERCHANT SHOT AT

REPRISAL AGAINST POLICE RAID AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Shanghai—The Foreign Settlement has been horrified by a double tragedy. Two popular members of English community, Mr. Dudley Low, Director of Manchestor piecegoods firm, Messrs. Henry Franc and Lauder, and Miss Dorothy Thomson, an English Nurse, shot last evening while walking on Keswick Road.

Miss Thomson was killed immediately. Mr. Law was removed to the hospital and operated upon. He is unconscious and in a critical condition.

The crime is possibly a reprisal for the daring Foreign Police raid yesterday on the house occupied by the Chinese kidnappers when, after a furious fusillade, two kidnappers were shot dead, and eight arrested and a 15 year old son of the Chinese official rescued from the gang's clutches.—Reuter.

RAW SUGAR FUTURE

TRADE RESTARTED AT MINCING LANE

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Trading in raw sugar futures has restarted at Mincing Lane for the first time since war.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN DOCKERS' FIGHT.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEW ACT PROPOSED

TWO BROTHERS GET JAIL FOR ASSAULTING VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Melbourne—The Trade Union Leaders hade a long conference with Mr. Bruce at which a suggestion was made that the Unions should register their own members under the Transport Workers' Act, thus avoiding individual registrations.

The adoption of this proposal is likely to overcome objection that registrations are designed to destroy Union control.

The Trade Union Conference has drawn up a conprehensive plan of campaign against the Transport Workers' Act but the plan will not be put into operation pending negotiations.

The shipowners, in the statement, declare that there is nothing to confirm about and that the law must be obeyed.

The overseas consignements are being handled without hitch.

Two brothers have been sentenced to month's imprisonment for assaulting "volunteers."—Reuter.

ADELAIDE MEN DECIDE TO RESUME WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Adelaide—A mass meeting of waterside strikers has decided to resume work immediately under two pick up system.—Reuter.

TRADE OUTLET TO YUGO-SLAVIA AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Paris.—M. Vinizelos has a further step towards Balkan understanding has reached an agreement with the Yugo-Slav foreign Minister regarding Yugo-Slavia's rights of transit at Salonika which have long formed a bone of contention. Under the agreement Greece grants Yugo-Slavia facilities for trade outlet to sea while retaining sovereignty over Salonika. Both the States have agreed to sign the Pact of Neutrality and Arbitration.—Reuter.

LATE SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

By a majority of one vote Mr. P. C. Mitter of the Coalition Party was elected by the Calcutta Corporation this evening to represent the Corporation on the Port Trust. The defeated candidate was Dr. N. N. Law (Swarajist) son of Raja Reshee Case Law.

The Corporation adopted a resolution of condolence over the death of Sir Lawrence Jenkins a former Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.—A. P.

COL. GIDNEY DISILLUSIONED

ASKS ANGLO-INDIANS TO CONSIDER INDIA AS THEIR COUNTRY

"YOU WON'T GET ANYTHING OUT OF ENGLISHMEN"

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

Addressing a large gathering of the Anglo-Indian Community, mostly railway employees, during his recent visit to Allahabad, Col. Gidney said that the time had come when they should change their outlook, which should be more natural than communal. There was nothing to be ashamed of in thinking of India as their country.

The Colonel added, "We are up against a Government that is afraid of the clamour of Indians. We find it to-day all over your railways. You find your own officials carrying out the replacement of Anglo-Indians—and why? To satisfy that policy. But is that fair? Is that gratitude or is it brazen ingratitude on the part of the Government?"

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION TO A. F.

The Colonel resented conscription to the Auxiliary Force, saying that it was not fair to the Anglo-Indian to conscript him and yet tell him that he was not fit for the army. He hoped that their grievances would be remedied by the Simon Commission.

He concluded "The Government was wise in giving you the status of statutory natives of India. Learn to look upon the Indian as your brother, for you will get nothing from the Englishman. The Indian is a competitor with you, and if he can win, let him do so."—A. P.

INDO-CANADIAN RELATIONS

TORONTO EXHIBITION AND AFTER

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mr. B. O. Asli, Indian Trade Publicity Officer, has returned from Canada where he attended the Toronto Exhibition in which India participated for the first time. Interviewed by Reuter he said that from the viewpaint of trade the Indian stall evoked several useful enquiries and he hoped that before long there would be developments leading to important and direct trade relations between India and Canada. He stated that inquiries chiefly related to fibres, leather skins, jute webbing and ornamental Brasswork. Mr. Asli added that the Exhibition provided a splendid opportunity for spreading accurate knowledge with regard to India.—Reuter.

BIG HAUL OF CHARAS

THREE FIRST CLASSASSENGERS ARRESTPED

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

A Big haul of charas has been made by excise officials at Lahore railway station, and three persons who were travelling in the first class have been arrested.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Intetrest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.—A. P.

PRINCES AND BUTLER COMMITTEE.

INFORMAL MEETING AT MAYFAIR HOTEL

MANY MAHARAJAS PRESENT

LONDON Oct. 4.

The Mayfair Hotel, where the Maharajah of Kashmir is staying, was the scene of the first informal consultation between the Princes and Sir Leslie Scott in order to collect evidence from the Princes with regard to their status vis-a-vis the paramount powers and also to lay down lines of procedure to be followed in view of the second meeting of the Butler Commission on 15 October.

The Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharajah of Patiala, Rushbrook Williams, Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Prime Minister of Bikanir, Political Secretary of Gwalior, and various members of the Princes suites were present.

The Maharajah of Kashmir entertained the Company to tea.

Another meeting will be arranged later to discuss the details of some cases with Sir L. Scott.

There will be further consultative meeting next week after arrival of Nawab of Bhopal.—Reuter.

APOLOGIA FOR HOME RULE FOR INDIA,

M. P. PRAISES LAJPATRAI'S BOOK

LONDON Oct. 4.

"Every one reads Lala Lajpatrai's book "Unhappy India" will agree that it is a reply that was awaited to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" opines Mr. Wellock, member of the House of Commons, writing in the "New Leader." He declares that Lala Lajpatrai's restrain, delicacy and care to support every statement with the fullest authority throws the book into sharpp contrast with Miss Mayo's Mr. Weelock concludes by saying that it is more than reply to Miss Mayo. "It is unanswerable apologia for Home Rule for India."—A. P.

NEW MARKET JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

TO BOGGAN WINS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

At Newmarket Jockey Club Stakes, one and three-quarter miles resulted as follows:—

Toboggan	1
Bonny Boy Second	2
Baralong	3

Starting prices: Three to one against Toboggan twenty to one against Bonny-boy Second and twenty to one against Baralong. Nine ran. Won by two length. Two lengths separated the second and third.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 4.

In the Rugby County Championship Warwickshire beat Leicestershire by 24 points to 5 at Coventory.—Reuter's Special

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.
Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

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THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE

Malayans Disown Financial Responsibility.

DEMAND TO PAY BACK MONEY SPENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
KUALA LUMPUR (F.M.S.),
September 18.

Mr. Amery's proposals regarding the Colony's Military contribution have been severely criticised by the Members of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council. They opine that the only responsibility which the Colony can share is to contribute a sum that would just meet the expenditures to maintain a sufficient garrison for local defence. The Legislators desire further that the Home Government should return to the Colony all the expenditures met for the Naval Base and its defence during the past three years. From 1929 to 1933 the Colony will contribute Dol. 3600000 per annum in monthly instalments as was the case before, and the Ordinance No. 64, will be amended.

I think the plea of the legislators is absolutely just and patriotic. The Home Government have been charging much of its expenditure for the Naval base from the Colony's finances and I think that the base is not merely a defence for the S.S., but for the British possessions in the East at large. And Mr. Amery's proposals to charge the Colony heavily to pay for the base lacks certain amount of righteousness.

KUALA LUMPUR TO LONDON BY CAR.

I understand that Mr. Marcus Canagasabhai an enthusist Indian Motorist is leaving Kuala Lumpur to London overland in a Morris Cowly Motor Car accompanied by Mr. Pillai, another motorist.

In an interview this morning Mr. Canagasabhai tells me that he hopes to reach London from Kuala Lumpur within a period of 4 months and his route will be through India, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, Servia, Bulgaria, Austria, Germany and France. He will take the steamer to cross the Channel similarly as he does to reach Calcutta from Penang. Mr. Canagasabhai proposes to visit Bombay.

MUTHAMMA WINS HER APPEAL.

The sensational labour case about which I wrote to the "Chronicle" previously was heard again is the Seremban Appeal Court before Justice Burton, the Hon. Mr. S. Veerasamy defending the poor Indian woman who was imprisoned on the charge of making a false complaint to the police. The prosecution's story was that Muthamma made a report to the police that one Manickam, a labour office clerk had raped her and that the report was false.

THE DEFENCE.

In a very lucid and powerful speech that lasted for three and half hours, the Hon. Mr. S. Vreenasamy, pointed out that the woman was innocent and that she could not be convicted on the charge that she made a false complaint, against Manickam. The woman when made a complaint of rape against Manickam she was not given the opportunity to prove her case. And surprisingly a case was proceeded with against the woman Muthamma that the report she made was false. Mr. Veerasamy said that the D.P.P. had no power to set aside Muthamma's complaint against Manickam and secondly the former did not make any allegation of rape in the report she made to the police.

The Judge agreeing with Mr. Veerasamy allowed the appeal and the accused woman was discharged.

"DRAINAGE STRIKE SETTLEMENT"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The paragraph in your issue of to-day (4th October) headed "Drainage Strike Ends, Terms of Settlement" contains material inaccuracies. The terms explained to Mr. Jhabwalla by myself and the Drainage Engineer were as follows:—

(1) That instead of immediately dispensing with the services of any of the staff, the system of employing them by turns as work is available, should be continued up till the middle of November;

(2) That up to that time, each man should be employed continuously except for 6 days a month instead of 8 days a month as previously;

(3) That the necessary reduction, which is not estimated to involve more than 40 men, should then be carried out, endeavours being made to find employment for those retrenched elsewhere; and

(4) That the Drainage Engineer would subsequently endeavour to employ the remainder of the staff on whole time work for the rest of the year.

I would note also that there are certain inaccuracies in the following paragraph headed "Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union". It is correct that I received a deputation and promised to make enquiries as to certain alleged grievances, but it is incorrect that another conference had been fixed for Friday, the 5th October. The other grievances brought to light have been carefully investigated and the men have been informed that in certain cases it is not possible to take any action for the present.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Oct. 4.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Following are the details of the weekly Government Weather report issued on the 3rd instant.—

North and South Carolina:—There has been better weather and considerable recovery from the recent storms.

Georgia:—The further rains in the South have been unfavourable. Elsewhere in this section the weather has been dry, sunny and favourable to progress.

Oklahoma:—Warm and dry weather is favouring rapid opening. Picking and Ginning have been satisfactory.

Texas:—Spottedness has been noted with the condition of the crop poor in the South to very good in the North.

There has been some deterioration in the Northern districts. In the Central States temperatures have been normal. There has been much sunshine and conditions have been favourable.

WE DON'T WANT UNINVITED GUESTS.

BOMBAY STUDENTS STAND FO SIMON BOYCOTT.

The following appeal has been issued by the students reading at the various Colleges of Bombay:—

We, the undersigned students belonging to the various colleges express our full sympathy with the appeal issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Youth League to make the boycott of the Simon Commission most effective by doing our best to carry out the programme which will be issued by the Bombay Youths League Simon Boycott Committee.

We have fullest confidence that our brothers and sisters in the colleges will stand side by side with the other students in their efforts to free our Motherland from the exploitation of uninvited foreigners.

St. Xavior's College:—Miss H. Fernandez, Miss Mota Shroff, Miss Trity Bhesania, Miss Leelavati Nanavaty, Miss A. Vakeel, Miss V. Samant, S. N. Kappor, M. Livakat Hussain, J. Saldhana, Joo Leo De-Souza, J. C. Chinai, M. S. Kazi, G. G. Shinega, Keshab J. Ratanji J. E. Templejee, F. Rocha Fernandez and others.

Grant Medical College:—Mrs. Joshi, Miss Temi Devar, Miss Jer Dody, Miss J. B. Senjit M. G. Sayani, T. K. Chari, and others.

Sydenham College:—Miss Sheereen Davar, R. R. Lowjee, M. M. Baxi, K. Gonaram M. S. Patel, and others.

National Medical College:—Miss A. M. Kamat, Miss D. M. Deshpande N. R. Purandhare Govindjee Odhavjee Patel, N. N. Kamat, R. G. Ramdin, V. S. Thapper and others.

Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College:—Miss S. Desai, Miss M. Jadhav, Miss M. Nadkarni, Miss Mahajan, Miss V. Chhatre, Gurzanjal Rohatagi, R. Rohatgi, N. R. Suvarna, J. A. Sharma, S. N. Syud, Imtiazuddin Kazi, R. P. Wagle, and others.

V. J. Technical Institute:—Ahmed M. Merchant, B. B. Joshi and others.

Elphingtone College:—J. N. Chubb and others.

Wilson College:—Miss Jer Sanjana, Miss Piloo Dubash, Miss S. Shete, Miss G. Mantre, Miss V. Desai, Homi Wadia, B. N. Mehta, D. N. Desai, Vasant Kasetia, Piloo Hormusjee, S. S. K. Farooki.

Law College:—K. S. Sitaram, J. Alva, K. G. Lilana, A. Lowjee, Yusuf J. Moherali.

IGATPURI'S REQUEST FOR REMOVAL.

At the general meeting of the Igatpuri Taluka Congress Committee held on Sept. 30, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"As the period of the unjust ban put on Barrister Savarkar expires shortly, this meeting of the Igatpuri Taluka Congress Committee strongly request the Government of Bombay to remove all restrictions put on him."

PROPOSED MUSLIM CONFERENCE

A REPLY TO MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Raltimtulla has issued the following statement:—

"As the Secretary of the All India Muslim Conference, I think it is necessary to reply to the manifesto which the Maharaja of Mahmudabad has issued to the Press.

"The Maharaja is working under a misapprehension when he says that the conference is convened by the members of the Central Muslim Party of the Legislative Assembly. Those who have cared to read will notice that the conference is convened by no less than 38 out of 49 members of the Central Legislatures. Among the members of the Legislative Assembly convening this conference are included all the Muslim members of the Independent Party of which Mr. M. A. Jinnah is President. It also includes no less than four Swarajists. I think it must be clear to all unbiassed persons that the conference has been convened by representative Muslims who can well claim the right to speak in the name of Muslim-India. In further support of this view I will quote no less an authority than H. H. Sir Aga Khan who has stated in his telegram as follows:—

"Glad members who alone have as I explained in my manifesto right to speak in name of Muslim India taking responsibile leadership."

"I may venture to point out that there has been wide political awakening amongst the Muslims since the Lucknow Pact of 1916 and it is not now possible for a few men however eminent to commit the community to any agreement or pact.

NEED OF THE CONFERENCE.

"As regards the charge of being in a hurry, I will point out why it was considered necessary to announce immediately the decision of holding this conference. The Nehru Report has received wide publicity and strenuous propaganda is being carried on by its supporters. It was, therefore, the obvious duty of the Muslims who did not agree with it to come forward to express their views as otherwise their case was likely to go by default. It was to provide a common platform to all representative men that the announcement had to be promptly made to hold the conference.

"The Maharaja cannot be unaware of the fact that the Delhi proposals did not command wide support amongst the Muslim community. There is a very large body of opinion which holds that the Delhi scheme has been, for all practical purposes, knocked on the head by the Nehru Report except that part which deals with mixed electorates. It may interest the Maharaja to know that all the Punjab and Bengal members of the Legislative Assembly are amongst the conveners of the conference.

DAYS OF DICTATION GONE.

"Surely, the Maharaja cannot object to a careful consideration of the Nehru proposals by a representative Muslim gathering such as the one proposed to be organised in December. I hope the Maharaja is in favour of democracy and not autocracy. The days of a few leaders or an organisation dictating to the community are past. I hope not to return again. The many protests against the Nehru scheme from the different parts of India ought to serve as an eye-opener to the Maharaja.

"I do not believe there is any occasion for excitement or heat in this controversy. I understand that the only Muslim organisation which was officially represented at the All Parties' conference at Lucknow was the Central Khilafat Committee and its President is one of the conveners of the conference. If this is fact it is a puzzle to me how the Lucknow Conference decisions can be regarded as the decisions of the All Parties' Conference.

NO PRECONCEIVED VIEWS.

"I should like in conclusion to repeat that this Conference does not meet with preconceived views. The Nehru Report will be considered in all its aspects as effecting the political future of Indian Muslims and the Maharaja is welcome to attend it and convince representative Muslims who will meet there of the soundness of the views he holds. Patriotism cannot be a monopoly of any individual."

N. S. D. HOME FOR BLIND.

The following list of donations received towards the funds of the N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind, during the month of September last (especially in Pateti and Nowroj holidays):—

Mr. J. M. Billimoria, Rs. 100; Mr. Framroz H. C. Adenwala, Rs. 50; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 50; Mr. H. N. Khambatta, Rs. 50; Mr. J. R. Noble, Rs. 25 Mr. H. R. Noble, Rs. 25; Mr. P. P. Banaji, Rs. 25; A Parsi timber merchant, Rs. 25; Mr. E. R. Noble, Rs. 25 Mr. N. H. Patel, Rs. 15; Mrs. Hirabai Gilder, Rs. 10; Mr. M. P. Bhamcha, Rs. 10; Mr. T. C. Mehta, Rs. 5; Mr. F. A. Cama, Rs. 5; Mr. P. B. Mahalaxmiwala, Rs. 5; Mr. R. F. Khambatta, Rs. 5; Mr. S. P. Ponkhkanawala, Rs. 5; A Parsee, Rs. 5; Mr. K. B. Mama, Rs. 3. Total Rs. 413.

"PRESIDENT HARRISON" SEARCHED.

LARGEST SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND OPIUM.

DOLLAR LINE LIABLE FOR £ 120,000 FINE

LONDON, Oct. 3.

New York.—That the Government Agents declare to be the largest seizure of contraband opium on record was taken from the dollar liner "President Harrigon" which had arrived here yesterday from a world tour. Over thirty metal cases full of opium were discovered hidden in chain-locker and the value is estimated at £800,000 sterling. The Dollar Line is liable to a fine of £120,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special.

RS. 300 REWARD FOR POLICE.

CAWNPORE "SATTA GAMBLERS" CONVICTED.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 3.

Mr. Shaukatali Khan, Magistrate, First Class has convicted 16 out of the 22 accused in the Satta gambling case which is the first of its kind in Cawnpore and sentenced them to pay fines varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Out of the fines realised the Magistrate has earmarked Rs. 300 as reward to the police.—A. P.

WORK YOUR TEETH HARD

THAT IS THE BEST WAY TO KEEP THEM SOUND.

Everything you eat and drink passes through your mouth. If that all-important gateway to your body is not in a healthy state, you are bound to suffer for it. Many a person who goes through life bemoaning his chronic dyspepsia should see a dentist instead of a doctor.

All sorts of trouble, from insanity to chronic fed-upness are caused by defective teeth, which simply means teeth that have been neglected.

There is a very general idea that those of us who were born in a civilised community are unlucky, so far as teeth are concerned, owing to the fact that our ancestors for generations past have been eating soft foods. This in not so. The teeth of civilised peoples are not "weak," and a baby who is born to-day has just as much chance of growing up with a perfect set as had the babies born when men lived in caves. All the damage is done after birth.

What causes dental decay? Simply fragments of food that get lodged in crevices of the teeth, and so encourage the formation of bacteria, those busy little microbes which are always on the alert to do damage unless they are destroyed.

Chewing is the finest thing there is to keep down decay. Soft foods do not encourage chewing, and they are usually more ready to cling to the teeth than harder kinds. Give the teeth plenty of work to do, and they will remain fit.

Fresh fruit and vegetables are ideal things to eat. An apple is fairly hard: it must be chewed; and it is slightly acid. Therefore it makes an ideal mouth-wash! In addition it makes the salivary glands more active, and we know to-day that saliva, apart from its work in aiding digestion, also plays a great part in keeping the mouth healthy.

The regular use of a tooth-brush is most important. If possible, the teeth should be brushed after every meal. The worker for whom this is not practicable should see that he never misses a night or morning. You will probably use your own particular brand of paste or powder, but whatever you use it is advisable to rinse the mouth afterwards with a slightly acid mouth-wash. Here again the chemist will help by recommending one. The tooth-brush can never get into all the crevices, but the acid wash will.

If any teeth show signs of decay, see a dentist at once. It is advisable, also, to replace any missing teeth with artificial. If this is not done, no amount of chewing will help the tooth which hasn't an "opposite number," so to speak, and it will steadily deteriorate.

There are two very wrong ideas about dental treatment which everyone who wishes to be healthy should get out of his mind. The first is that it is very painful, the other that it costs a lot.

We have made such progress in dentistry in recent years that pain is now almost a thing of the past.

"You say she's driven two men insane? How?"

"Why, she jilted one and he lost his reason and she married the other."

The Secretary of the Marwari Hitkarni Mandal wires from Jodhpur under date 3rd October:—

The Marwar Hitkarni Sabha impressed Col. Windham yesterday to stop the export of grain which raised the prices by 40 per cent within three days. The public is gratified to note Col. Windham's ready response in stopping export.

RESTORING NATIONAL FINANCES

LABOUR PARTY'S PLANS

LONDON, Oct. 4.

At the Labour Conference to-day Mr. Philp Snowden sketched the Labour Party's plan for restoring national finances. He said the Bank of England should be controlled by a public corporation consisting of representatives of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, Industry, Labour and Co-operative movement.

Secondly municipal and co-operative banks should spread throughout the country. Direct taxation should replace indirect taxation "of which forty million sterling have been imposed since Mr. Churchill became the Chancellor." The National Revenue should be raised mainly from realisable profits, large incomes and accumulated wealth. He favoured vastly the increased death duties.

He expressed an opinion that Socialism would become effective through public corporations owned by public and controlled in the interests of public by the best businessmen.

Time was not yet ripe for nationlisation of commercial Banks. He concluded by saying that only rich idler need for Labour Party's financial policy.

The Chairman in reply to Mr. Maxton said that Mr. Snowden was not yet the director of finance and his speech would be considered by the Executive with other speeches.—Reuter.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL

HEALTHY MIND IN A HEALTHY BODY

Beauty and the love of beauty take a very high place in the minds and thoughts of most of us. Rich or poor, old or young, we all want to be beautiful, but besides that we long to see beauty around us in the faces of others.

We often take the wrong view and try, with drugs perhaps, to make up artificially for the loveliness that should be ours. This is because we forget that to be really beautiful we must be healthy, and to be healthy we must be wise in our diet, our use of fresh air and our sleep. We certainly cannot all have classical features, but even these with a muddy skin would have little charm.

Life is not the simple thing it started to be when existence in a cave meant all, and the hunt for food and long hours of sleep to follow made up each day, week and year. Civilisation has shown us wonderful things, but it has not helped us towards real health and beauty, and in these days we must take care. Thus writes Catherine Countess of Westmorland in "Pearson's Weekly."

Health means happiness, as well as beauty, and the things that matter in this quest are not the things that cost most, but those which are free to all, rich and poor alike. How few people ever drink big draughts of clear cool water or inhale deeply and fill their lungs with the precious vital oxygen around them? They will do costly cures and treatments and expect to feel well, but generally speaking they hate the idea of drinking tap-water, or breathing too much air straight from the heavens.

Fresh, clear skin, bright eyes, and sound teeth make beauty not to be despised, and if the simple suggestion I make were followed there would be more beauty around us.

FRESH AIR IS THE THING!

A hot ball-room, theatre or shop is often lacking in the oxygen we need, and that tired feeling is due to this. Go out on to he balcony at your next dance or in your lunch hour, open a window wide and take several deep breaths of oxygen. It will make all the difference in the world.

When walking, a good rule is to breathe in for five steps, hold for five, and breathe out for five, and you will find this rhythmic breathing quite wonderful in its effects. Of course, you cannot walk down a busy street puffing and blowing, but in quiet turnings it is possible at any time of the day without being mistaken for an escaped lunatic! Seek beauty in the right channels, and remember that to enjoy life and look beautiful at the same time you must not look tired or worn.

I know one woman who is simply furious if people tell her that she looks tired. "They might just as well say that I look positively ugly," she says, for she realises that a tired face is not as beautiful as it might be.

Beauty is a great asset in any walk of life. How much more enjoyable it is to go into a tea-shop and be waited on by a pretty, attractive girl, or be served over the counter by a well-groomed, charming man.

Charm, that indescribable something which attracts us all either in men or women, is to my mind the highest form of beauty. Perfect features are not necessary, for charm comes from within, and expresses itself in hundreds of different ways. It shows so clearly in voice and gesture, and above all, the smile. Let everyone remember how much a smile can do, for it is just like sunshine in a fog, and can cheer up the dullest and most depressing day.

Of course, there are kill-joys, dull men and women who deplore our use of powder and lip-stick. But there are others.

I know a man who always says, "Do use your powder-puff—I like to see it!" A woman should always make the very best of herself, and I for one prefer to see a powder-puff daintily used to the glitter of a shiny nose!"

Our little boxes of powder and coloured lip salves are very innocent and harmless, and could certainly not be called "make-up." Discreet touches of these aid nature, which is imperfect, even in the most nearly perfect human being. They give us a feeling of well-being, the "cared for" feeling that our bodies need, and the touch of charm that a bowl of flowers adds to a room.

Our faces can do without powder, as a room can do without flowers—but who would willingly be without the flowers?

To be natural in voice, to speak clearly and well, to be simple in our tastes and habits, and put health first, is a sure way to the beauty we would obtain.

We have ceased to pretend that we have no legs. We walk freely and enjoy the freedom and are not self-conscious about our limbs.

Healthy minds help to make healthy bodies. So let us use our brains for something worth while, and see that well-cared-for, all active bodies are the servants of the mind. Those who are slovenly in dress and habits aree first of all slovenly in mind, and no one has to guess the reason for their failure in any occupation.

Never fail to obtain sufficient sleep! Bring an alert, rested body and mind to your recreation as well as your work if you would enjoy them.

Leading Congressmen of Benares including Shivaprasad Gupta, Shriprakasa and Principal Narendradeva have joine the Benares branch of the Independence for India League.—A. P.

Lucknow, October 3.—The United Provinces Moslem League will hold its annual session at Lucknow during the Diwali holidays on November 12 and 13.—A. P.

DOMINION STATUS OR INDEPENDENCE?

INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT JINNAH HALL.

BOMBAY YOUTHS ACCEPT NEHRU REPORT AS SECOND BEST.

Dominion Status or Independence for India? This was the question hotly discussed by the youths in Bombay at a public debate held last evening at Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

Mr. Narayan Swami moved the main proposition accepting Dominion Status recommended by the Nehru Committee as the immediate goal of India. Mr. Sawmi said that he did not stand as a constitutional Pandit or as a legal luminary in discussing the question. He personally stood for complete independence as India's goal, but in at the immediate present moment, India could not have a better constitution than that recommended by the Nehru Committee.

He said that Dominion Status was practically national independence with this reservation that allegiance to the British Crown was accepted as an expediency, for the sake of a mere name. He then referred to the proceedings of the Imperial conference where it was considered that any unit of the Commonwealth had the right to keep aloof from a war which the "mother" country might engage in. Every member of the Commonwealth had also the right to secede from British allegiance.

He said that the Madras Congress had adopted the Independence resolution in a fit of anger and resentment at the challenge thrown by Lord Birkenhead and other British statesmen (Cries of No no). But they had to consider the question in a dispassionate way as practical men in the light of hard facts and realities of the present situation.

He, therefore, reminded them that "United we stand, and divided we fall" and appealed to lend unanimous support to Nehru Committee's Constitution.

Mr. Manekal Vakil moved an amendment to accept the Nehru Committee's report subject to the immediate goal being independence as outlined by the Independence League.

POSER TO MR. SWAMI.

Mr. Vakil said Mr. Swami had admitted that Dominion Status was as good as national independence. Why then should he object to independence? The question of defence was not difficult to be solved. Such a large population could easily stand against any foreign enemy. Nor should communal differences stand in the way of our demand for independence as they were mostly fomented by self-interested politicians.

Messrs. Desai, Joshi and Phadnis supported Dominion Status.

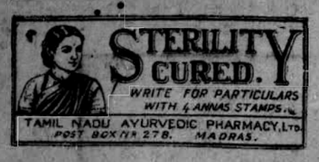
DON'T LOOK UP TO "ROTTEN GENERATION."

Mr. Shimoji and Abdullakhan of Peshawar supported complete independence. The latter said that if the Afghan people, who were handful in number, could maintain their independence why should not India with her ancient civilization and glorious history? The youths must take their country's destiny in their own hands, and not leave it to the old people who were a "rotten generation."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that the whole country should be brought into a fighting line to win independence. He did not care whether there was war or bloodshed or Bolshevism.

Mr. Jogleker said the Communists always stood for independence.

Mr. Swamy then replied to the debate, after which Mr. Vakil's amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.



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OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH RAJ!

Terrible Extent of Ignorance, Illiteracy, Stabilisation of Poverty

MR. BAKHLE NARRATES WOES OF INDIAN WORKERS

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, of the Servants of India Society, Assistant-Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, who attended the Swansea Session of the British Trades Union Congress as a Fraternal Delegate from India, delivered a foloowing speech no Wednesday day, the 5th September in the course of which he said:—

Reference has been made in the official documents submitted to the Congress and in your Presidential Address, Mr. Chairman, to the visit of your Delegation to India. The report of that Delegation is, in my opinion, a complete vindication of the resolution passed by the Edinburgh Congress and demonstrates the wisdom of the General Council in promptly carrying it out. Here you have a document prepared by your own men of experience and ability after thorough investigation and close study—a document which gives you a faithful picture of our misery, our starvation and our poverty. The perusal of that report leads me to wonder whether there is any further stage lower still in our downward march to which we can still be reduced under the iron grip of the present-day exploitation. If there is one, I shall simply marvel at the ingenuity of the human brains. The terrible extent of ignorance and illiteracy among the masses and the stablisation of poverty have been statted to be in the Purcell-Hallsworth report, the most outstanding achievements of the British Government in India; and I entirely agree with it. In spite of every possible and conceivable barrier that has been placed in the way of our progress and that prevents us from rising to the full height of our manhood and womanhood, I am glad to say that we have still kept our heads above water; but it is entirely due to the spirit of service and sacrifice inherent amongst our people—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and to those qualities of head and heart with which we, along with our brothers and sisters in other lands, have been gifted by God, and which thanks to Him again, no power on earth or no Government, however mighty or resourceful, can deprive us of.

MATTERS GET WORSE.

Matters in India have worsened since your Delegation left the shores of Bombay. Serious industrial unrest resulting in protracted strikes and lockouts has become the normal feature of our industrial life. Retrenchment or rationalisation, as you call it, reduction in wages, increase in working hours, and imposition of harder conditions in other respects are playing havoc, and the plight of the workers can better be imagined than described. The Bombay strike involving 125,000 textile workers is dragging its weary course since the 16th of April, and no settlement is yet in sight. The railway strikes in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies recur over and over again after a temporary and apparent settlement. The steel workers at Jamshedpur are still suffering from the recent lockout. Firing on the strikers has been resorted to at some places and many of the Trade Union leaders in the S. I. Railway strike have been arrested. On the top of this, when a man of Mr. Joshi's character and eminence goes to settle the dispute on that railway an arrogant magistrate serves him with a notice restraining him from addressing the workers, directing him to leave the place immediately and not to enter it for two months' more!

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

As if these measures of repression are not enough, the Government of India have now come out with a Trade Disputes Bill of a very drastic and reactionary character. This Bill goes beyond the provisions of the relic of the old British legislation of 1875 in respect of making strikes illegal in the public utility services and copies the worst features of the 1927 British Trade Union law in respect of sympathetic or general strikes and of the protection of the blacklegs from the action of the Trade Unions. The Bill, such as this cuts at the very root of the Trade Union Movement—(hear hear)—and yet the Government lose no opportunity to repeat their barren cry that they are the friends of the workers and peasants. (Laughter). Indeed, the stupidity of the Government can be excelled only by their craze for keeping India down for the purposes of exploitation!

IMPEDIMENTS TO ORGANISATION.

Such is, ladies and gentlemen, the plight of my countrymen! I know that organisation is the only remedy to cure most of these ills. (Hear, hear). But, unfortunately it is hampered not only by the illiteracy of the workers, but also, to a certain extent, by the failure to achieve the international unity in the Trade Union world. (Hear, hear.) Young movements like our own can hardly bear the strain of the differences which may and can arise only after the movements have reached a certain stage of development and when the base of organisation is fully prepared. I therefore appeal to you in all sincerity and with all the earnestness I can command, to achieve, at an early date, the much-needed and almost indispensable international unity and lay down a common policy of action. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

May I, if you allow me to do so, once more repeat before resuming my seat, that we have reached a stage of desperation both economically and politically, and may I invoke, in this hour of our difficulty the sympathy and co-operation of every one of those who believe that there is no place in this world for misery, starvation and poverty—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and that every one of us equal in the eyes of God irrespective of our colour, creed, or nationality—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and is, therefore, entitled to every human comfort, under the sun. (Cheers.)

A SUGGESTION.

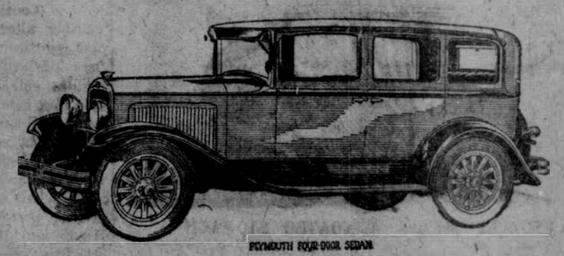
On the industrial side we are fairly on our way; but unfortunately, in the political field certain differences have recently arisen between the political wing of your Movement and my countrymen, and have led to some estrangement. I deplore them, and I am sure you all deplore them; and efforts must be made to reconcile them. I believe there is a good deal of misunderstanding and suspicion on both sides; and my firm conviction is that misunderstandings and suspicions are the worst enemies of human co-operation and progress. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Honest dicerences of opinion one can understand—(hear, hear—and are capable of being adjusted, in a spirit of give and take. (Hear, hear.) I, therefore, once again raise my humble voice and appeal to the Labour Party, whose Secretary I am happy to see here, to consider seriously the present state of affairs and try to improve it. Perhaps their Deputation to India—such as the one sent by the T. U. C—may go a great way in removing the misunderstanding and suspicion that exists at any rate, a frank talk round the table between the accredited representatives of the politicians here and the politicans there may enable both sides to know where exactly they stand. (Hear, hear.) I throw out this suggestion on my own responsibility, and in doing so I do not commit any organisation in my country. I long and yearn for sympathy and co-operation on a basis of perfect equality—(hear, hear)—and this longing and yearning have prompted me to make the suggestion I have made. There may be difficulties in the way of carrying it out, but there is nothing in this world which human knowledge, honest statesmanship and earnest efforts cannot achieve. (Hear, hear, and loud and continued applause.)

PORT OF KARACHI.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

KARACHI, Oct 3.

Statistics of the foreign trade of the Port of Kapachi for September which are issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of improts (Merchandige) amounted to rupees two crores ninetyfive lakhs an increase of fiftyeight lakhs and that of exports to rupees one crore twelve lakhs a decrease of seventy lakhs compared with the figures in the corresponding month last year. Progressive totals for six months ending September show an increase of rupees two crores sixtyfour lakh or twenty per cent under imports and one crore twenty lakhs or nine per cent under exports compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. In September the princi. increases in imports compared with September 1927 occurred under cotton manufactures valued at rupees one crore (increase of thirtyfive lakhs) while a decrease occurred under oils, rupees six lakhs (decrease three lakhs.) Sugar at twentythousand tons valued at rupees thirtyfive lakhs showed an increase of seventhundred tons in quantity but a decrease of rupees five lakhs in value. In exports the principal decreases occurred under cotton four thousand nine hundred tons valued at rupees fortysix lakhs, (decrease of three thousand tons rupees thirtyfour lakhs) wheat six hundred tons rupees one lakh (decrease fourteen thousand tons rupees twentyone lakhs) barley nine hundred hundred tons rupees one lakh (decrease eight thousand six hundred tons rupees ten lakhs) and wool seven hundred tons rupees fourteen lakhs (decrease one hundred tons rupees two lakhs). An increase, however, occurred under raw hides and skins seven hundred tons valued at rupees ten lakhs (increase two hundred tons rupees three lakhs). A. P.



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HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS IN BROACH

MR. AMRITLAL SETH'S STATEMENT CONTRADICTED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd October 1928, you have published an interview of Mr. Amratlal Seth, M.L.C. to the effect that there is Communal tension at Broach and that there is a likelihood of communal fracas on the 7th instant. We, as responsible members of the sister communities, have to inform you that there is no truth in the information supplied to him. Mr. Seth seems to have made the statement on the strength of some report given to him on his way to Bombay. We expect responsible persons to verify facts before they make statements likely to create apprehension in the public mind, and trouble where there is none.

The remarks against Mr. Koreishi cannot eb borne out by falts. Within these few days no licenses have been asked for by Hindus or refused by the District Magistrate and the District Magistrate has not given any cause to the Hindus or any other community in this connection to deserve the remarks made against him in the statement.

All the communities are living peacefully in the city as well as the District and we are confident that the amicable relations will continue undisturbed.—Yours etc.

Motilal Chunilal Desai, A. U. Malji, Marwan Faredun Alamshaw, Kazi Nuruddinhusein, Mir Gulam Khaja, Dinkerrao N. Desai, Chhotalal B. Purani, Abbhai E. Patel, Gulam Ahmed Munshi Vakil, Nathabhai Bapubhai, Krishnalal Chunilal Mezmundar, Haji Abde Rahim Haji Mahmodbhai Lakdawala, Hiralal Dahy alij Thakore, Ishverlal No. Desai, Haji Mozamkhan M. Pathhan, Borabji B. Ginwala, Barashaw B. Homawala, Haji Sheigh Sheikh Rasul, Manilal Kurnaram Desai, Hasumlan K. Vazifdar, Sakerlal Dahyabhai Desai, Keshavlal, Trambaklal Dave, Haji Ahmed Hafez Haji Gulam Rasul, Thakorlal N. Gunderia.

Broach Oct. 2.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was really pained to read in your issue of the 2nd instant a statement by Mr. Amritlal Sheth M. L. C. saying that there is every likelihood of a serious Hindu-Muslim riot at Broach on the 7th October. I am sorry Mr. Sheth has rushed to the press without making due enquiries. Allow me to assure you that there is no danger whatsoever of a communal riot at Broach. The only danger is that the people running to the Press might create one where there is none.—Yours etc.

CHANDULAL M. DESAI.

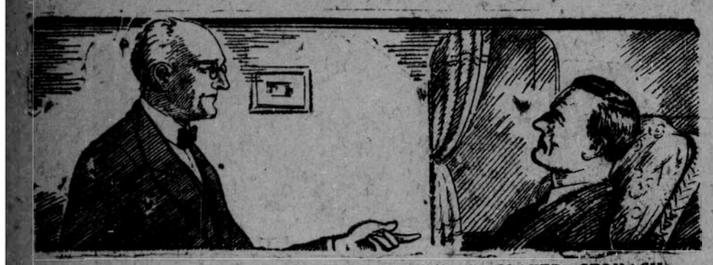
Bombay Oct. 4.

KHALSA COLLEGE PROFESSOR CONVICTED

CHANGING DATE OF BIRTH IN CERTIFICATE.

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The High Court has sentenced Chaman Singh formerly Professor of Khalsa College, Amritsar, to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for the offence of alteration of the date of his birth from 1901 to 1904 in his University certificate, while submitting it for the purpose of participation in the competitive examination for the I. C. S.—A. P.



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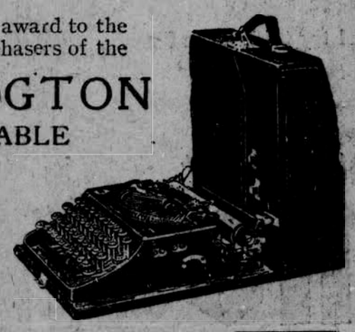

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NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Continued From Page. 6.)

another alternative which might work is that political power, that is, to be members of legislative bodies, and ministers, and to enter that portion of the Executive that has to deal with masses of men, e.g., Collectors and Magistrates and the Police, but not necessarily Engineers and Doctors, should be confined only to those Indians who are prepared to accept this social change. They should guarantee giving protection to the performance of Hindu and Mahomedan rites to all other orthodox people. This is in conformity with H. G. Wells' idea of minorities, Plato's governing class, and the ancient Hindu idea of the Kshatriyas. It is somewhat similar to what has happened in Turkey and is happening in Egypt and might be workable in India if political and religious leaders would sponsor it. If neither alternative is acceptable to Indian leaders it seems to me that they are laying in for India some years of acute unsettlement, corruption and strife until either a strong executive of any kind is formed including in this expression the latest forms of it in the West which are clearly undemocratic or until this essential temper of the mind for successful democracy is realised. Of course, there is yet a third alternative also which is as idealistic as the other two. It is open to a British Cabinet blessed with more imagination than Cabinets usually have to tell the Indian Princes and the people of India living in British India and in the Indian States that after a certain period of time they would cease to be responsible for the defence of India and would simultaneously give India complete Dominion status, that within this period Indians of all shades of thought and of none, Princes and people alike, should put their house in order and that the British Government would give all facilities for them to do so subject to such guarantees as regards British interests in India as may be necessary. This is a form of announcement that was possible, but the announcement of 1917 is there, and it is most unlikely that realities as they actually exist would be faced hereafter in a different fashion.

As these idealistic solutions are as unrealizable at present as the Nehru Constitution; and as it is most unlikely that the British Government would go in any direction except their own, that is, responsible Government by successive stages, the only solution appears to be to leave the Indian States as they are now, and have a form of Diarchy in the Central Government; and autonomy in the provinces. Such of the Indian States as adopt a Constitution may form a federation with British India; the others will have to be centrally governed until the force of public opinion brings them also into line. Some device, which it is not difficult to suggest, will have to be found to provide adequate safeguards against the federation passing fiscal or other laws that would adversely affect the Indian States. It has also to be made clear to Indian Princes many of them realize it already that unbridled autocracy is out of date and cannot be supported indefinitely and the sooner their countries adopt progressive forms of Government the better it is for the stability of their houses and States. Different forms in which the welfare of the subjects would be conserved and attended to should be encouraged and perhaps systems different from any in the text-books might develop.

(To be continued.)

SELF-EFFACING BIRKENHEAD

WHY HE IS LEAVING FOR THE CITY

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The wealth of this country depends upon the ability of its best business brains more than upon the State.

Lord Wavertree, an old freind of Lord Birkenhead, made this statement in a spirited defence at Liverpool of the Secretary of State for India.

"It has been said," he remarked, "that Lord Birkenhead is neglecting his duties to the State for the sake of improving his own position commercially.

"There never has been a man who thought less of the benefits to himself.

"In the first week of the Great War he returned not less than £4,000 worth of briefs and went out to do his duty.

"Any step he may take is not through neglect of his duties but through force of circumstances.

"The step Lord Birkenhead is taking is really going to benefit the country greatly."—Special 'Englishman Cable."

Sub-inspector Vijyaraghavulu Naidu about 10 o'clock last night effected the arrest of a man named Muniswamy said to be a resident of Beganoor in Bowringpet Taluka near Oorgaum Dairy and found on his person about twenty tolas of sponge gold roughly valued at Rs. 450/- which he was probably taking to some one else. The police are investigating the case.—A. P.

New York.—In the second match in the Polo Championship of the Americas Argentines beat the United States by ten goals to seven.—Reuters Special.

ANOTHER FAREWELL SPEECH

SIR LESLIE'S ADVICE TO DECCAN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Speaking at thoe Speech day on Wednesday of the Deccan College, Sir Leslie Wilson said:—

Frankly I always like paying a visit to any of our Colleges, and, while I very heartily appreciate your thanks and all the kind things which you, Mr. Principal, have said regarding the interest I have shown in the Deccan College, I am not sure that I entirely deserve them, for among the many functions which I have attended during the last five years I can assure you there is nothing I have enjoyed more than my visits to the schools and colleges of this Presidency and among the colleges none holds a higher place in my esteem and affection than the Deccan College.

FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

During the last few years, the supporters of the Deccan College, and many of its old students whom I am glad to number among my personal friends, were very anxious about the future of the College, and one of the main defects which, as you well know, was brought to my notice on many occasions was the want of facilities for the study of science, which is rightly taking such a prominent place in every scheme of education in this country. This defect has now been removed, and I am glad indeed to learn than the new science classes have been so successful and popular and that this fresh development has helped the College to maintain its place among the other institutions of a similar kind throughout the Presidency. It is most gratifying to find that the science results in the first year have been so satisfactory, and that in the other branches of study the high standard in examinations which the Deccan College has set in the past has been so well maintained.

RECORD IN SPORTS.

The subject of examinations is I am afraid for most of you students rather a dull if not absolutely a painful one, and it is one that you are not likely to overlook for between your parents and your professors on the one hand, and the examiners on the other, you may at times have some excuse for feeling that you are being ground between the upper and the nether mill-stone. Let me therefore turn to a much more cheerful topic and congratulate you very warmly on the remarkable successes you have achieved this year on the cricket field and in other sports.

With this year's record in Sports, with your success in examinations, with your physical development with the help of Physical Training in which I am a most firm believer, and with the distinguished efforts of your lady students in work and play, you now have, every one of you much to live up to.

You have a great history and very proud traditions. Your College has attracted in the past the sons of many of the best families of the Maratha country, including as recent examples, the grandson of His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, the sons of Maratha and Rajput Chiefs, and the sons of Sardars from Gwalior and Indore thus enjoying, throughout the Presidency, very high social as well as academic distinction.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

The reputation of your College rests on you students who leave it and the reputation of your country rests on you also. Yours is a great responsibility, especially at this period of India's constitutional history and I can tell you, with all sincerity that while I shall never forget the warm welcome you always have given me here, I shall watch, though miles away, the fortunes of the Deccan College; and I wish nothing better for the College than that you shall hand on to your successors its reputation, not only untarnished but brightened by your own conduct, and that you shall determine, while you are here, to see that those who come after you will have to strive hard to maintain the standard which you have set up. To say I wish you all well might perhaps be considered a form of words but believe me, that is not so, for I mean it; and on this occasion, the last I shall have, so far as I know, of speaking to you, I can wish nothing better for you than that each and every one of you shall prove yourselves worthy sons and daughters of the Deccan College.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee a public meeting was held for celebrating Mr. Gandhi's birthday Mr. Abhyankar presiding. In the same meeting a resolution urging the removal of the restrictions placed on Mr. Sawarkar and his unconditional release was carried unanimously.—A. P.

AT BENARES.

BENARES, Oct. 3.

Mr. Gandhi's birthday anniversary was celebrated last night at a public meeting held on the Townhall ground. Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta presided. Speeches paying tribute to his various virtues and services and urging the people to help in furthering the national work were made. The meeting concluded with a prayer for the long life of Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

DR. BESANT REVISES HER PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Consequent on the postponement of the A. I. C. C. meeting Dr. Besant has revised her programme. She proposes to leave Madras for Bezwada on 13th October. After visiting important centres in Northern Circars she will proceed to Northern India where she hopes to visit some of the bigger towns in the United Provinces and the Punjab in order to popularise the Lucknow scheme.

Arrangements are being made at Bezwada for holding a Krishna District All Parties Conference on 13th October under the Presidency of Dr. Besant.—A. P.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

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DR. VIEGAS WANTS A MUNICIPAL MILK FARM

CORPORATION AGENDA FOR OCTOBER

The October agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corparation contains many interesting notices of motion from the Councillors.

Dr. A. G. Viegas will move:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report at a very early date (1) what effect has legislation had in preventing the sale of adulterated ghee in the City, (2) how many prosecutions have been instituted under the Adulteratin of Food Act against vendors of adulterated ghee and butter and with what result, (3) whether any periodical inspection is made of the ghee sold in Bombay, and (4) whether any further measures are necessary to prevent the sale of adulterated or imitation ghee and, if so in what direction."

MUNICIPAL MILK FARM.

"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report after going through the previous reports including Dr. Mann's report on the question of the ways and means of securing a regular and pure milk supply to the City either by providing for the establishment of a Municipal Milk farm or subsidied by the Corporation or otherwise."

MUNICIPAL INFORMATION.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin wants to do away with the meddling of the councillors in the municipal office and he will move "that the Corporation are of opinion that it is not desirable that Councillors should go to the subordinate officers of the various departments under the Commissioner for obtaining any information that they may require concerning the department but that they should obtain it by approaching or applying to the Head of the Department or the Municipal Commissioner who is the head of the Municipal Executive."

BRIBES TO EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, wants to know from the commissioner:—

(1) Whether it is a fact a representative of a firm of Municipal Contractors offered a bribe of Rs. 4,000 to one of the Municipal employees and in what connection? (2) If so, the Commissioner should furnish the name of the Municipal Contractor, the name of the representative offering the bribe and the name of the Municipal employee to whom the bribe was offered. (3) In what connection was this bribe offered and how was it offered (3) Whether it is a fact that one of the Directors of the firm has written a letter of apology to the Municipal Commissioner, expressing regret at the action of its representative, and if so the Commissioner be requested to lay the letter before the house. (5) Whether it is a fact that the Commissioner discussed this matter confidentially with the members of the Standing Committee, at which only the Municipal Secretary was allowed to be present and nobody else, and, if so, what was the decision arrived at by this meeting. (6) Why was the matter discussed "in camera" and why was the Press excluded? (7) Why is no mention made of the conference in the proceedings of the Standing Committee?

(8) What steps has the Commissioner taken against the Municipal Contractor."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, also will move "(a) That the Standing Committee be requested to report fully the circumstances and the facts regarding the alleged attempt at bribery of a Municipal official by a firm of Municipal contractors, (b) what action the Standing Committee have taken in the matter and (c) whether the firm has been put on the black list."

ADDRESSES TO SATRAPS.

The honour of moving resolutions to present addresses to the incoming and outgoing governors to to Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla respectively.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan, will move:—

"That the Corporation do vote a cordial Address of Welcome to Major General Sir Frederick Sykes, G. B. E., K. C. B., C. M. G., Governor-designate of this Presidency, on his arrival in Bombay.

That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, will move.

"That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O on his retirement from the Office of Governor of Bombay.

That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM

(Continued from page 6.)

and Chakkarai from Madras. The monopoly seems to be held to the South. These exceptions markedly draw our attention to the almost total absence of Christian names in the rolls of the Congress. To most of our Indian Christians, the call of the Indian National Congress conjures up the terrors of a nightmare. They seem foolishly to think that by joining the I. N. C. they would be drifted into a movement seething with conspiracies, intrigues and machinations against the bureaucracy.

THE GREATEST NON-COMMUNAL INSTITUTION.

But let not the Indian Christian votaries of the British bureaucracy forget the fact that the Indian National Congress was first sponsored and ushered into existence under the patronage of freedom-loving Christians from Great Britain—Allan Octavius Hume, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton and Eardley Norton—to mention only a few outstanding names. In recent times the Congress has received invaluable aid from the services rendered to it by two other great English Christians, the true friends of humanity, C. F. Andrews and Benjamin Guy Horniman.

There is again the other exceedingly erroneous impression in the minds of several Indian Christians that the Congress is or will be a communally-ridden institution. That this suspicion is thoroughly unjustified is proved by the unquestionable fact that the Indian National Congress has been the proverbial "Mother of Patriots", and is our greatest non-communal institution. Its history extending over forty years clearly shows that it has never advocated a sectarian or communal policy against national interests. The Congress has been the Congress of the Nation in the truest sense that communal prejudices, if any, have been swept away before the avalanche of national considerations, and has steered clear of the sea of communal conflicts as displayed on the recent memorable occasion of the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim proposals in the Madras Congress. The general trend of this august body of our people has been ever to evolve a solid national policy out of the chaos of communal conflicts.

"RESPOND TO DOCTOR ANSARI'S APPEAL.

At this stage Indian Christians may not join the Congress in a body, but a patriotic lead given by a distinguished few will have a tremendous moral effect, by rallying a large number of our people round the banner of the Congress. I shall cite here the solitary instance of the only Indian Christian Congress M.L.C. in the whole of India. That Mr. Jerome A. Saldanha, a retired Additional District Judge of Thana (Bombay Presidency) and a past President of the Bombay Anthropological Society, should have "scored a triumph against powerful rivals" (to quote the words of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Leader of the Madras Swarajists) at the last general elections from the South Kanara-Malabar Christian Constituency, and thus be returned on the Congress ticket to the Madras Legislative Council, is more than a mere tribute of praise to his patriotic sense of duty. Mr. Saldanha is the President of the South Canara District Congress Committee and one of the front-rank members of the Madras Council Congress Party, and other Indian Christians would do well to emulate his splendid lead. Hence our old foggies—some of them abjectly basking in the sunshine of official smiles and favours, need not be scared away by my simple proposal, which, I feel sure in all humility, deserves most dignified and serious attention. The proposal may even be dismissed as revolutionary, but the time is not far distant when the unworthy considerations put forward by the opponents of this proposal, will be falsified and looked upon as the incredulous things of the past.

The Indian National Congress is adorned by Muslims, Hindus and Parsis, but the Christians are amazingly aloof from its activities. Doctor M. A. Ansari, the President of last year's Congress sessions, made a special appeal in his presidential address to the Indian Christians to join the Congress. It is up to us to move forward with the times and no more be content with the meagre part we are playing in our public life. There is much scope for patriotic members of our community to further enrich and embellish the public life of India. Will the Indian Christians respond to the clarion-call of the nation, or complaisantly abide in their comfortable yet ignoble and melancholy obscurity, heading towards their political ruin?

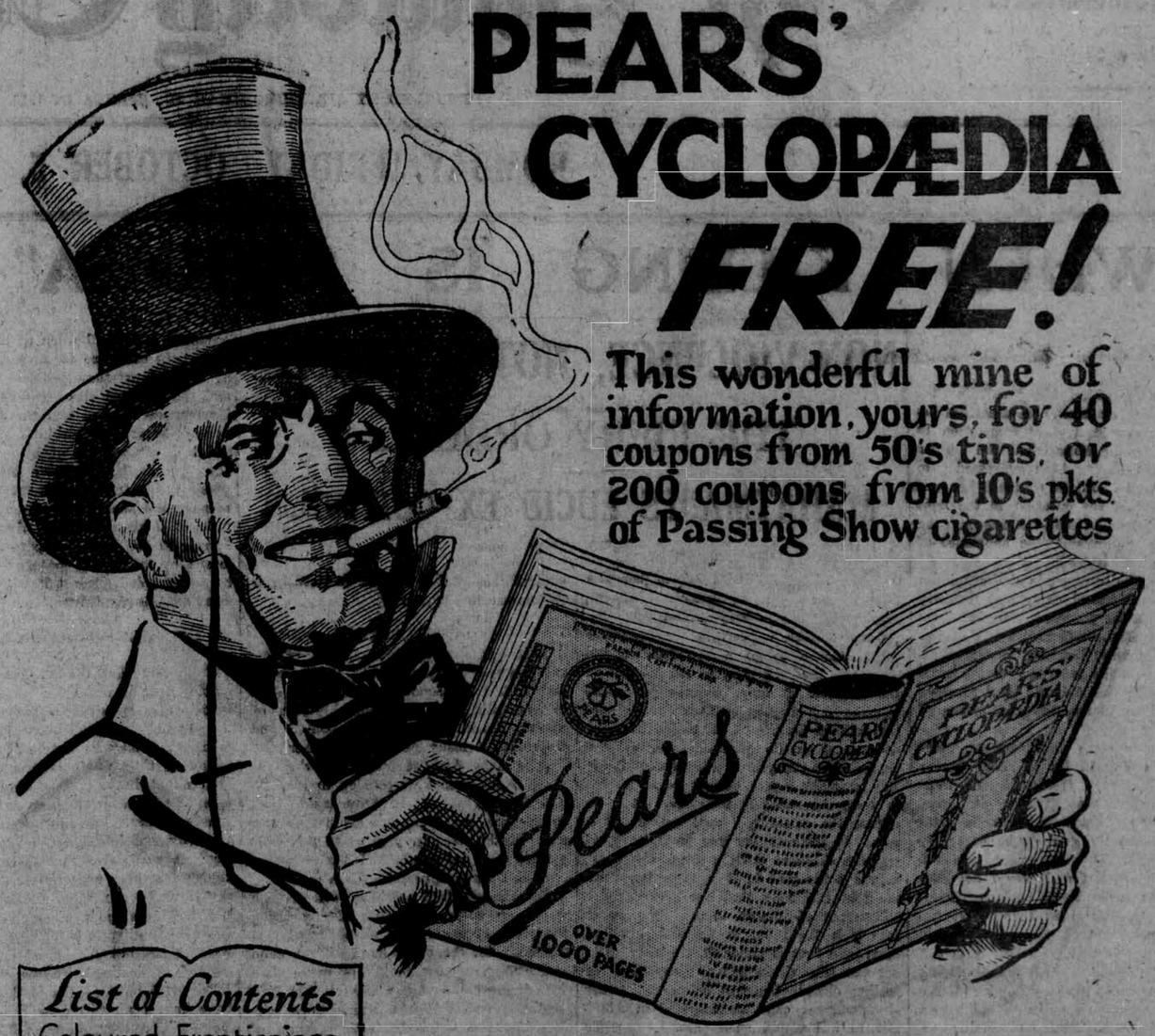
(Concluded.)

GOVT. STORES PURCHASE.

CIRCULATION OF DRAFT RULES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The recent draft rules issued by the Government of India for regulating the purchase of stores required for the Central Government and Provinces other than the Governors' Provinces have been republished in the Bombay Government Gazette of 20th September. Copies have also been supplied to Chambers of Commerce and other representative commercial organizations which are likely to take an interest in the question. These organizations are expected to submit their views direct to the Government of India as soon as possible.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WHEN KILLING IS "AHIMSA"

NON-VIOLENCE, NOT A FETISH.

THE FIERY ORDEAL.

MAHATMAJI'S LUCID EXPOSITION.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

(The killing of an ailing calf in the Ashram under circumstances described below having caused a great commotion in certain circles in Ahmedabad and some angry letters having been addressed to Gandhiji on the subject. Gandhiji has critically examined the question in the light of the principle of non-violence in an article in "Navajivan," the substance of which is given below):

An attempt is being made at the Ashram to run a small model dairy and tannery on behalf of the Goseva Sangha. Its work in this connection brings it up, at every step, against intricate moral dilemmas that would not arise but for the keenness to realise the Ashram ideal of seeking Truth through the exclusive means of "ahimsa."

For instance some days back a calf having been maimed lay in agony in the Ashram. Whatever treatment and nursing was possible was given to it. The surgeon whose advice was sought in the matter declared the case to be past help and past hope. The suffering of the animal was so great that it could not even turn its side without excruciating pain.

In these circumstances I felt that humanity demanded that the agony should be ended by ending life itself. I held a preliminary discussion with the Managing Committee most of whom agreed with my view. The matter was then placed before the whole Ashram. At the discussion a worthy neighbour vehemently opposed the idea of killing even to end pain and offered to nurse the dying animal. The nursing consisted in co-operation with some of the Ashram sisters in warding the flies off the animal and trying to feed it. The ground of the friend's opposition was that one has no right to take away life which one cannot create. His argument seemed to me to be pointless here. It would have point if the taking of life was actuated by self-interest. Finally in all humility but with the clearest of convictions I got in my presence a doctor kindly to administer the calf a quietus by means of a poison injection. The whole thing was over in less than two minutes.

PATH OF 'AHIMSA.'

I knew that public opinion especially in Ahmedabad would not approve of my action and that it would read nothing but 'himsa' in it.

But I know too that performance of one's duty should be independent of public opinion. I have all along held that one is bound to act according to what to one appears to be right even though it may appear wrong to others. And experience has shewn that that is the only correct course. I admit that there is always a possibility of one's mistaking right for wrong and "vice versa" but often one learns to recognise wrong only through unconscious error. On the other hand if a man fails to follow the light within for fear of public opinion or any other similar reason he would never be able to know right from wrong and in the end lose all sense of distinction between the two. That is why the poet has sung:

"The pathwaf of love is the ordeal of fire,
The shrinkers turn away from it."

"The pathway of love is the ordeal of love one has often to tread all alone.

But the question may very legitimately be put to me: Would I apply to human beings the principle I have enunciated in connection with the calf? Would I like it to be applied in my own case? My reply is yes; the same law holds good in both the cases. The law of (as with one so with all) admits of no exception, or the killing of the calf was wrong and violent. In practice however we do not cut short the sufferings of our ailing dear ones by death because as a rule we have always means at our disposal to help them and because they have the capacity to think and decide for themselves. But supposing that in the case of an ailing friend I am unable to render any aid whatever and recovery is out of the question and the patient is lying in an unconscious state in the throes of fearful agony then I would not see any 'himsa' in putting an end to his suffering by death.

WHEN KILLING IS NOT 'HIMSA.'

Just as a surgeon does not commit 'himsa' but practises the purest 'ahimsa' when he wields his knife on his patient's body for the latter's benefit, similarly one may find it necessary under certain imperative circumstances to go a step further and sever life from the body in the interest of the sufferer. It may be objected that whereas the surgeon performs his operation to save the life of the patient, in the other case we do just the reverse. But on a deeper analysis it will be found that the ultimate object sought to be served in both the cases is the same, viz., to relieve the suffering soul within from pain. In the one case you do it by severing the diseased portion from the body, in the other you do it by severing from the soul the body that has become an instrument of torture to it. In either case it is the relief to the soul within from pain that is aimed at, the body without life within being incapable of feeling either pleasure or pain. Other circumstances can be imagined in which not to kill would spell 'himsa,' while killing would be 'ahimsa.' Suppose for instance, that I find my daughter—whose wish at the moment I have no means of ascertaining—is threatened with violation and there is no way by which I can save her, then it would be the purest form of 'ahimsa' on my part to put an end to her life and surrender myself to the fury of the incensed ruffian.

NOT A FETISH.

But the trouble with our votaries of 'ahimsa' is that they have made of 'ahimsa' a blind fetish and put the greatest obstacle in the way of the spread of true 'ahimsa' in our midst. The current (and, in my opinion, mistaken) view of 'ahimsa' has drugged our conscience and rendered us insensible to a host of other and more insidious forms of 'himsa' like harsh words, hard judgments, ill-will, anger and spite and lust of cruelty, it has made us forget that there may be far more 'himsa' in the slow torture of men and animals, the starvation and exploitation to which they are subjected out of selfish greed, the wanton humiliation and oppression of the weak and the killing of their self-respect that we witness all around us to-day than in mere benevolent taking of life. Does any one doubt for a moment that it would have been far more humane to have summarily put to death those who in the infamous lane of Amritsar were made by their tortures to crawl on their bellies like worms? If any one desires to retort by saying that these people themselves to-day feel otherwise, that they are none the worse for their crawling, I shall have no hesitation in telling him that he does not know even the elements of 'ahimsa.' There arise occasions in a man's life when it becomes his imperative duty to meet them by laying down his life; not to appreciate this fundamental fact of man's estate is to betray an ignorance of the foundation of 'ahimsa.' For instance, a votary of truth would pray to God to give him death to save him from a life of falsehood. Similarly a votary of 'ahimsa' would on bent knees implore his enemy to put him to death rather than humiliate him or make him do things unbecoming the dignity of a human being. As the poet has sung:

"The way of the Lord is meant for heroes,
Not for cowards."

It is this fundamental misconception about the nature and scope of 'ahimsa,' this confusion about the relative values, that is responsible for our mistaking mere non-killing for 'ahimsa' and for the fearful amount of 'himsa' that goes on in the name of 'ahimsa' in our country. Let a man contrast the sanctimonious horror that is affected by the so-called votaries of 'ahimsa' at the very idea of killing an ailing animal to cut short its agony with their utter apathy and indifference to countless cruelties that are practised on our dumb cattle world. And he will begin to wonder whether he is living in the land of 'ahimsa' or in that of conscious or unconscious hypocrisy.

SLOW TORTURE.

It is our spiritual inertia, lack of moral courage—the courage to thing boldly and look facts squarely in the face that is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. Look at our "panjrapoles" and "goshalas," many of them represent today so many dens of torture to which as a sop to conscience we consign the hapless and helpless cattle. If they could only speak they would cry out against us and say, "Rather than subject us to this slow torture give us death." I have often read this mute appeal in their eyes.

To conclude then, to cause pain or wish ill to or to take the life of any living being out of anger or a selfish intent is 'himsa.' On the other hand after a calm and clear judgment to kill or cause pain to a living being with a view to its spiritual or physical benefit from a pure, selfless intent may be the purest form of 'ahimsa.' Each such case must be judged individually and on its own merits. The final test as to its violence or non-violence is after all the intent underlying the act.

WHEN KILLING IS 'HIMSA.'

I now come to the other crying problem that is confronting the Ashram to-day. The monkey nuisance has become very acute and an immediate solution has become absolutely necessary. The growing vegetables and fruit trees have become a special mark of attention of this privileged fraternity and are now threatened with utter destruction. In spite of all our efforts we have not yet been able to find an efficacious and at the same time non-violent remedy for the evil.

The matter has provoked a hot controversy in certain circles and I have received some angry letters on the subject. One of the correspondents has protested against the 'killing of monkeys and wounding them by means of arrows in the Ashram.' Let me hasten to assure the reader that no monkey has so far been killed in the Ashram, nor has any monkey been wounded by means of 'arrows' or otherwise as imagined by the correspondent. Attempts are undoubtedly being made to drive them away and harmless arrows have been used for the purpose.

The idea of wounding monkeys to frighten them away seems to me unbearable though I am seriously considering the question of killing them in case it should become unavoidable. But this question is not so simple or easy as the previous one.

I see a clear breach of 'ahimsa' even in driving away monkeys, the breach would be proportionately greater if they have to be killed. For any act of injury done from self-interest whether amounting to killing or not is doubtless 'himsa.'

All life in the flesh exists by some 'himsa.' Hence the highest religion has been defined by a negative word 'ahimsa.' The world is bound in a chain of destruction. In other words 'himsa' is an inherent necessity for life in the body. That is why a votary of 'ahimsa' always prays for ultimate deliverance from the bondage of flesh.

None, while in the flesh, can thus be entirely free from 'himsa' because one never completely renounces the will to live. Of what use is it to force the flesh merely if the spirit refuses to co-operate? You may starve even unto death but if at the same time the mind continues to hanker after objects of the sense, your fast is a sham and a delusion. What then is the poor helpless slave to the will to live to do? How is he to determine the exact nature and the extent of 'himsa' he must commit? Society has no doubt set down a standard and absolved the individual from troubling himself about it to that extent. But every seeker after truth has to adjust and vary the standard according to his individual need and to make a ceaseless endeavour to reduce the circle of 'himsa.' But the peasant is too much occupied with the burden of his hard and precarious existence to have time or energy to think out these problems for himself and the cultured class instead of helping him chooses to give him the cold shoulder. Having become a peasant myself, I have no clear cut road to go by and must therefore chalk out a path for myself and possibly for fellow peasants. And the monkey nuisance being one of the multitude of ticklish problems that stare the farmer in the face, I must find out some means by which the peasant's crops can be safeguarded against it with the minimum amount of 'himsa.'

MINIMUM FORCE.

I am told that the farmers of Gujarat employ special watchmen whose very presence scares away the monkeys and saves the peasant from the necessity of killing them. That may be but it should not be forgotten that whatever efficacy this method might have, it is clearly dependent upon some measure of destruction at some time or other. For these cousins of ours are wily and intelligent beings. The moment they discover that there is no real danger for them, they refuse to be frightened even by gun shots and only gibber and howl the more when shots are fired. Let nobody therefore imagine that the Ashram has not considered or left any method of dealing with the nuisance untried. But none of the methods that I have known up to now is free from 'himsa.' Whilst therefore I would welcome any practical suggestions from the readers for coping with this problem let the intending advisers bear in mind what I have said above and send only such solutions as they have themselves successfully tried and cause the minimum amount of injury.

SOVIET AND ITALY

FASCIST JOURNAL WANTS CO-OPERATION

Close co-operation between Fascist Italy and Bolshevist Russia is openly advocated by the ultra-Fascist "Tevere," which editorially states that the formation of a Latin block is a dream, while the tradition of Anglo-Italian friendship is too generic to form a sound basis for the establishment of a definite Fascist foreign policy.

"The policy of intense, useful, honest Anglo-Italian co-operation is highly desirable," says the "Tevere," "but one cannot see how it can be effected. Everybody knows that Englishmen are the friends of those who are the friends of England. In order to be friends of England it is necessary to render he services."

NO BROTHERHOOD OF THE ALLIES.

After saying that ten years have proved that the brotherhood of the nations that fought in the Great War side by side does not exist, the "Tevere" reminds its readers of Signor Mussolini's recent statement: "Everybody is against us and we are against everybody." The "Tevere" declares that an Italo-Russian political alliance may appear strange to interested upholders of the status quo, but in reality it would be the beginning of a sound Fascist foreign policy, and only when such a policy was inaugurated "could one begin to speak usefully of the future of Fascist Italy in the new Europe."

NOBEL PRIZES THIS YEAR

£8,826 TO EACH OF WINNERS

The Nobel prize-winners will this year receive a sum of 156,939 Swedish Kroner each (£8,827) the special funds of the Nobel Foundation now amount to three million kroner, a certain percentage of which is bent on the Nobel Library for foreign modern literature, to-day the most representative of its kind in the world, and on preparatory scientific researches in Sweden in Physics, Chemistry and Medicine.

The prizes to be awarded this year from the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm are in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Literature. The peace prize according to the will of the donor, is awarded by the Norwegian Parliament.

The awarding of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the date when the Swedish engineer, Alfred Nobel, the donor of the funds, died in 1896.

WORDS, MORE WORDS, STILL MORE WORDS

THE AMERICAN APPETITE FOR ORATORY

GOOD MARKET FOR VENDORS OF "SOB-STUFF"

With a Presidential election ready to hand, the United States are being flooded by oratory, patriotic messages and inspirational addresses. Americans love the spoken word. Huge masses of them adore lectures. No European writer need think he has achieved fame till he has addressed a round of the women's clubs in the States.

And they are good listeners. They even listened to me for the better part of four years. I believe I spoke twice in most American towns—at any rate, in each of hundreds of them. Every year I travelled over sections of that mighty land with two shirts and one speech.

Chautauqua is a great educational movement much admired in the towns of the Middle West. Culture is delivered in chunks by enterprising firms who send it round the circuits in the same way that a travelling circus provides entertainment. It is given in the summer-time—twenty-one instructional and elevating talks in seven days—and the price for a ticket for the whole series is usually dol. 2.50—say, half a sovereign.

"Sir," said a man to me after I had been perspiring on the platform of Fort Wayne for an hour and a half. "I wouldn't have missed that great talk of yours for a million dollars." They talk like that in the United States.

OXFORD MANNER.

A town that has Chautauqua assumes what might be called an Oxford manner toward neighbouring town that have not. Towns, however, that are laggard are waited upon by cheery, convincing, "hello-boy" representatives of the educational bureaux, conducted on commercial lines, and a meeting is called of the mayor, the preachers at the various churches, the committee of the women's purity council, and the school marms. They learn what mammoth opportunities for the mental, spiritual, and patriotic elevation of such intelligent people are missed by not coming into the circuit of the 'de luxe' seven day Pendragon Chautauqua, with headquarters in State Street, Chicago. The proposition ends thus:

"All you folks have to do is to make yourselves into a committee and guarantee the selling of 2,500 dollars' worth of tickets. I've got he forms all ready for you to sign your names on the dotted lines.

"We'll bring our 'de luxe' crowd—the finest and most expensive list of lecturers, singers, and saxophone sextets in the world—near a hundred of them; say, our salary list will be about 4,000 dollars a week!—and you ain't going to miss that on a guarantee of 2,500 dollars that will place your great burgh right in the middle of the intellectual map. Sign here." They sign.

The organisation is wonderful. A string of Chautauqua tours has to be arranged stretching from, say, Florida right up into Wisconsin—I was on one such tour covering 149 towns—and once the circuit is started a new town opens with its intensive educational uplift every day.

COMMERCIALISATION IN EXCELSIS.

There are no halls big enough in the places visited; so there are nine huge tent equipments—a schoolmaster usually in charge of each, a "crew" of college boys who do all the erecting and pulling down, and a superintendent constantly travelling up and down the ever-advancing serpentine line dealing with difficulties that arise—seven of the tents always in use and two of the nine on the road jumping ahead, hundreds of miles, to get ready for the opening, so that whilst one session is being closed every night there is one being opened every night.

DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES.

Every programme for each day is different, and the whole thing is kept moving in one night stands. I was the bright star each fourth night—speaking, of course, every night, but coming each fourth day in the seven days' programme.

AMUSING AUDIENCES.

The second-day crowd follows exactly and the third-day crowd takes the same course; but on the Wednesday Chautauqua is opened at Sherborne it is closed at Truro.

Audiences were often amusing. There was something boyish in the way they loved praise. American talkers knew the game and would tell the crowd how wonderful they were—God had chosen the Americans to lead the earth in righteousness—and crack them up in a way that might make an English audience wriggle and wonder if its leg were being pudled.

"How beautiful it is to come to your dear town and meet many lovely people," one woman lecturer usually started. "In all my talks I've never to a place that gets hold of my heartstrings like thins. I just love you." she said something like that every afternoon in every town, and was popular.

Then there was a fine, the open-hearted man who had been a professor or something at a Soth West State University; he had a gorgeous voice and a Roman emperor stance, and his inspirational address was a mighty stimulus to the young men of the burgh.

With outstretched arms he declaimed, "The future is with the rising generation."

One of my lectures was "Remaking the map of Europe." I confess it did not go as well as that by a dear fellow from Des Moines on "The Triumph of Democracy: or, How America Saved the World."

But audience were always interested—those great throngs of men in their shirt sleeves and women in their nice summer frocks, and I melting with the thermometer touching 100 in the electric glare—and nearly everybody chewing gum..... It is a peculiar sensation to a lecturer to go on a platform and see fifteen hundred upturned, Kindly faces, but all the chins in gentle commotion while chewing gum.

One old boy sat in the front row and spent half an hour repairing the machinery of his false teeth with a jack-knife—and I was endeavouring to be instructive about rival races in the Balkans. He fascinated me: I paid more attention to his manipulation than to what I was saying. However, when he got the hinges all right he replaced his teeth and ate an apple.

Americans are fond parents and take their youngsters to Chautauqua—even toddlers. Three-year-olds were obviously not interested in my explanations of how Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia came into being and they incartably hollered. One evening when the customary yelling protest began I was flippant.

THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

"You know," I said, "I've got an idea that somebody does not like me; so he is following me round from town to town with a child and nipping it just when I'm working up to my argument."

A slight titter. After the "show," and as I was mingling unrecognised, with the departing throng, I heard a man say to his wife: "Isn't it just like a fool Englishman to think somebody is taking a child round in order to disturb his talk?".....

There were compensations. Local papers, though they misspelt my name, described me as an "English Nobleman" or "British Lord on Chautauqua"—which was pleasant but anticipatory.

I hear that this summer there are seventy-four Chautauqua tours in full blast in the United States. And wireless! And a Presidential election! The American people do want to know; they love to be told; they are thirsty for knowledge. Therein, to their own and their country's advantage they are different from our own masses of these days.

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